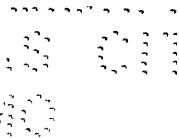


425.1 B18c

Kansas City
Public Library



This Volume is for
REFERENCE USE ONLY



DATE DUE

4 13

[illegible]

Compounding in the English Language

Compounding in the English Language

*A Comparative Review of Variant Authorities
With A Rational System for General Use and A
Comprehensive Alphabetic List of Compound Words*

By
ALICE MORTON BALL



THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK — NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE

Copyright 1939
by The H. W. Wilson Company

All Rights Reserved

Published April 1939

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Reference

FOREWORD

Shortly after the founding of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Miss Alice Morton Ball became associated with its Division of International Law. It was in that Division that she received her first training in editorial work and grew to the full stature of an editor. With the increasing work of the Division, she was placed in charge of its general publications and in the early 1920's drew up her first system of compounding for use in connection with those publications. In recognition of her editorial ability she was asked in 1925 to join the staff of the Department of State; here her years of service have been marked by the same steady advancement.

From my observation of Miss Ball's manner of working while associated with the Endowment—especially her devotion to a given task and her capacity for research—I feel she is indeed qualified to prepare a volume of the meticulous character of Compounding in the English Language, which had its beginning, I understand, in the research necessary for the two manuals mentioned in her Preface.

It therefore gives me genuine pleasure to express my appreciation of Miss Ball's capacity and work, and it is my hope that this little volume will be cordially received by the public.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Washington, D.C.
March 15, 1939.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

Although the author has been deeply interested in the compounding of English words for many years, since 1928 she has devoted an infinite amount of time and effort to the solving of the various problems connected therewith—first, as a lecturer on editing at the George Washington University; secondly, as a member of the Departmental Advisory Board for the revision of the Style Manual of the Government Printing Office for 1933; and, thirdly, as co-author of the Style Manual of the Department of State for 1937. This volume is the outgrowth of the work done on the two manuals and is being published in the hope that it will contribute in some measure to a greater understanding of this complex and difficult subject and thus aid in bringing about a greater uniformity in general practice.

Advantage is taken of this opportunity to acknowledge, with gratitude, the encouragement and invaluable assistance of Mrs. Marjorie Hottel Doukas, without which the work would probably never have been completed.

Appreciation is also expressed to Dr. William Allen Wilbur, the Funk & Wagnalls Company, the D. Appleton-Century Company, D. C. Heath and Company, the Thomas Y. Crowell Company, the Macmillan Company, the Houghton Mifflin Company, the American Book Company, the University of Chicago Press, and the United Typothetae of America, for permission to reprint herein the several passages quoted from volumes copyrighted by them, all of which are duly listed among the Authorities Cited.

A. M. B.

Washington, D.C.

March 1, 1939.

NOTE

A dash is used throughout this volume to indicate the hyphen in hyphenated compound words used as examples, whether the words fall in the middle or at the end of a line; the regular short hyphen is used in all other places.

All compound words used herein as examples are given in the Alphabetic List in their preferred form, unless they are legitimately written as phrases; phrases are not included in the Alphabetic List.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Introduction	1
Variant Authorities	5
American Dictionaries	5
Noah Webster: An American Dictionary of the English Language (1828)	5
Webster's International Dictionary (1890)	6
Webster's New International Dictionary (1909, 1913)	7
Webster's New International Dictionary, 2d Edition (1934)	9
Other Webster Dictionaries	11
Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language (1850, 1881)	12
Century Dictionary (1889, 1911)	13
Standard Dictionary (1893, 1935: Teall's System)	14
Winston Simplified Dictionary (1919, 1935)	15
Craigie Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles (1936—)	16
British Dictionaries	17
Murray's New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (1888-1933)	17
Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English (1911, 1929)	20
Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage (1926)	21
Grammars and Textbooks	22
Goold Brown: The Grammar of English Grammars (1851, 1864)	22
Soule and Wheeler: A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling (1861)	25
Swinton: New Word-Analysis (1879, 1907, 1921)	26
Kittredge and Farley: An Advanced English Grammar (1913)	27
Woolley and Scott: College Handbook of Composition (1928)	28
McKnight: English Words and Their Background (1932)	28
Tressler: English in Action (1935)	29
Curme: A Grammar of the English Language, Volumes II and III (1935)	29
Thomas, Manchester, and Scott: Composition for College Students (1936)	31
Bleyer: Newspaper Writing and Editing (1923)	31
Style Manuals	32
Theodore Low De Vinne: The Practice of Typography—Correct Composition (1901, 1902)	32
Manly and Powell: A Manual for Writers (1925)	34
Mawson: Style-Book for Writers and Editors (1926)	35
Highton: Practical Proofreading (1928)	36
University of Chicago Press: A Manual of Style (1928, 1937)	37

Style Manuals—Continued

PAGE

National Book Manufacturers Association: Recommendations for Standardized Preparation of Manuscript, Order Form, and Manual of Style (Undated)	38
United States Government Printing Office Style Manual (1933)	39
United States Government Printing Office Style Manual (1935)	40
Style Manual of the Department of State (1937)	41
Comparative Tables	43
Table I: Compound Words and Phrases Given in the Webster Dictionaries, Editions of 1828, 1879, 1890, 1909, 1913, and 1934	45
Table II: Comparative List of Compound Words or Phrases, Comprising All Categories Specifically Provided for in the Style Manual of the Department of State as Augmented	53
Recapitulation	61
Enunciated Theories and Principles That Are Not Valid	61
The So-called "Two-Word Form" of Compound	62
Enunciated Theories and Principles That Are Valid	63
Compounding With Words Ending in "ing"	64
Enunciated Theories and Principles That Are Only Partially Valid	65
Development of a Rational System of Compounding	66
A Rational System of Compounding	67
Text in Sequence; Text with Interpolated Commentary	68, 79
Words Preferably Not Compounded	68, 80
Words Properly Compounded	70, 84
Hyphenated Compounds	72, 88
Solid Compounds	75, 94
Derivatives of Compound Words	76, 95
Elliptical Compounds	76, 96
Scientific and Technical Terms	76, 96
Prefixes, Suffixes, and Combining Forms	77, 96
Conclusion	99
Alphabetic List of Compound Words	101
Authorities Cited	207
Index	215

INTRODUCTION

Judging from the repeated statements of grammarians and lexicographers, there is probably no phase of English literature which has caused greater uncertainty of mind or resulted in greater inconsistency of practice than the compounding of words. As succinctly expressed in the latest editions of the *Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office*, "current usage abounds in inconsistencies, and authorities do not agree". The following sentence, taken from a recent magazine article, is a good illustration of the inconsistencies abounding in current usage: "Centuries ago there were no gentlemen, no gentle-women, no gentle folk." (For the preferred forms of these words, see the *Alphabetic List of Compound Words*, *post*, p. 101; for other inconsistent forms, see table II, *post*, p. 53.)

In 1891 F. Horace Teall, who was a pioneer in the attempt to formulate the principles underlying compounding and a comprehensive set of rules based thereon, summed up the then-existing situation in the following words:

Different writers have always had very different ideas about joining two words into one, and naturally lexicographers . . . exhibit in their work a corresponding laxity of system. (*The Compounding of English Words*, p. 15.)

. . . I . . . early discovered that all the rules heretofore promulgated are practically valueless, mainly because they are not based upon any real synthetic principles. (*Ibid.*, p. 5.)

That principles exist upon which a classification of all necessary compounds may be based can hardly be doubted, and it is my firm conviction that an accurate exposition of them must afford a clearer understanding of the subject than any one now has. (*Ibid.*, p. 6.)

There can be no doubt that carelessness and confusion in regard to classification are largely responsible for the lack of system in dictionaries; and language-teaching books of all kinds will each undoubtedly contain much matter unworthy of universal acceptance as authoritatively accurate until some writer . . . excludes from his work everything not directly warranted by established or thoroughly supportable principles. (*Ibid.*, p. 28.)

The principles and rules enunciated by Teall at that time were later incorporated in the *Standard Dictionary* and thus became the basis of the compound words included in its vocabulary. Unfortunately for the average writer, however, the *Standard* system, as good as it is, has not been accepted as the final authority on this particular subject, owing, undoubtedly, to an undue use of the hyphen (see *post*, p. 15, and table II, *post*,

p. 53). And the 1934 edition of the Webster Dictionary contains a set of rules on compounding which are not only at variance with the Standard rules and with the rules given in previous editions of Webster but also greatly at variance with one another (see table I, *post*, p. 45). Moreover, the 1935 edition of the Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office contains a set of revised rules on compounding, some of which differ materially from the rules appearing in the 1933 edition.

It may therefore be readily understood that the present situation with regard to compound words is even more chaotic, so far as uniformity of practice is concerned, than that existing when Teall began his pioneer work.

To reach accurate and definite conclusions regarding the proper bases for a set of principles and rules on compounding it is manifestly necessary to view the whole field with an unbiased and scholarly attitude. The following comparative study was pursued with these ideas predominant, and no effort was spared to make of the system of compounding which has emerged therefrom a system which, in all respects, is both understandable and workable. This system, an augmented text of which is given hereinafter on pages 68 *et seq.*, is the one that was formulated in the Department of State and published in its Style Manual of 1937. The present volume may therefore be considered as giving the historical background and a detailed exposition of the Department system as slightly revised and augmented.

Although the variant theories and principles for compounding that have been enunciated during the past century by the most outstanding authorities, as well as by others of less distinction, are given full consideration in this volume, it was not deemed necessary to include in it all the sources consulted. Nor was it desirable to do so; for most of the authorities had apparently built their own work on the work of antecedent authorities, and the inclusion of them all would only have resulted in undue repetition.

The following section on Variant Authorities contains the variant theories and principles that have been applied by the several authorities included, together with statements of the author's reasons for considering them valid or invalid. For the benefit of the reader there is here given a brief outline of the bases of her conclusions regarding validity.

- (1) Compound words fall into only two main categories—consolidated words and hyphenated words; two-word phrases are not legitimate compound words.
- (2) There are two distinct problems in compounding which must not be confused: First, should the words be united? Secondly, if they must be united, should they assume a solid form or a hyphenated form?

- (3) Unnecessary compounding and the unnecessary use of the hyphen in compounding serve no purpose and should therefore be avoided.
- (4) The only legitimate reason for compounding is to avoid ambiguity, whether that ambiguity is or is not due to syntactic incongruity.
- (5) The only legitimate reasons for the use of the hyphen in a compound are to insure intelligibility or to denote temporary expediency.
- (6) To be adjudged valid any assertion must accord with known facts.
- (7) To be adjudged valid any enunciated theory must be logical.
- (8) To be adjudged valid any enunciated principle for compounding must be both logical and workable; to fulfil only one of these requirements is not sufficient.
- (9) A comfortable workability can be assured in compounding only by certainty of mind and consistency of practice.

It will be evident to the reader of the following pages that, so far as the compounding of words is concerned, one may find some accepted precedent for many differing principles and forms. But, obviously, all of them cannot be equally good. If the conclusions of the author are justifiable, the system of compounding formulated as a result of her study (see *post*, pp. 68 *et seq.*) will be given general approval and acceptance; otherwise it will not. In either case a wide-spread knowledge of the facts herein assembled is bound to have some effect upon the future development of compound words in the English language.

VARIANT AUTHORITIES

AMERICAN DICTIONARIES

Noah Wester: *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828)

No general principles or rules are given in this first unabridged edition of Webster, but the following definition, and the quotation from the introduction under the general heading "Accentuation", are of interest in setting the stage for the consideration of this subject.

COMPOUND. In grammar, composed of two or more words. *Ink-stand, writing-desk, carelessness*, are compound words.

An incomplete definition, in that it does not indicate that the words should actually be joined together.* With respect to the example *carelessness*, most authorities have not treated affixes as elements in compound words (see *post*, p. 26).

Compound words, as *book-case, ink-stand, pen-knife, note-book*, usually have a slight accent, that is, one syllable is distinguished by some stress of voice; but as the other syllable is significant by itself, it is uttered with more distinctness than the syllables of other words which are wholly unaccented. And in some words, there are two accents, one on each component part of the word, which are barely distinguishable . . . Indeed there are some compound words, in which there is so little distinction of accent, that it is deemed unnecessary to mark [in the dictionary vocabulary] either syllable or part of the word as accented. (Introduction, under the subheading "Trisyllables".)

An indeterminate statement. Noah Webster made no attempt to clarify the situation either as to the reason for compounding or as to the form a compound word should assume; nor was he in the least consistent in the forms given, even in those given to a single compound. (For example, *inkstand* and *penknife*, which are hyphenated in the passage quoted above, are more properly given in the vocabulary as consolidated words with only one accent.)

Although the passage quoted deals specifically with the accentuation of compounds, it was evidently intended only as an explanation of the use of the accent mark in the vocabulary and not to imply that accent was the reason underlying either the compounding of words or the use of the hyphen in compounding. All the compound words in the vocabulary are legitimate compounds, so far as form is concerned; that is, there are no two- or three-word phrases which might, more properly, have been com-

* However, in note 2 to rule XXII of the section on English Grammar prefixed to this edition of the dictionary, Webster does indicate that compounds are either solid or hyphenated words.

pounded. On the other hand, there are innumerable unwarranted compounded words which, today, are seldom compounded (for example: *apple-tree**, *apple-pie**, *backdoor**, *black-chalk**, *Black-forest**, *high-place*, *high-priest**, *Christmas-day**). Note both the consistencies and the inconsistencies of form in the following legitimate compound words taken from the vocabulary: *bedmaker*, *sail-maker*; *bondman*, *bond-woman*; *booklearning*, *book-keeping*; *close-fisted*, *close-tongued*; *counting-room*, *drawing-room*, *dressing-room*; *ill-nature*, *ill-will*; *ill-bred*, *well-bred*; *ironhearted*, *chicken-hearted*; *old-fashioned*, *new-fashioned*; *wellbeing*, *wrong-doing*. Of these words, one (*ironhearted*) appears in the vocabulary with two accents (one primary, one secondary); three (*close-fisted*, *close-tongued*, *ill-bred*) with no accent; and the others all with one accent. (See also table I, *post*, p. 45.)

Webster's International Dictionary (1890)

COMPOUND WORD. A word composed of two or more words; specifically, two or more words joined together by a hyphen.

This definition is a little fuller than that given in the 1828 edition of the dictionary. Although it stresses unduly the hyphenated form of compound words, the hyphens were rather ruthlessly removed from compounds in this edition, as indicated in the following statement taken from page xcvi:

It will be observed that the hyphen is less frequently used than in former editions. Some words which are not infrequently so connected are given as continuous words, others as *phrases* [italics mine].

It is possible that the unwarranted absence of so many hyphens in this edition of the dictionary was the result of an effort to avoid the unwarranted compounding so prevalent in the previous editions. It is worthy of note, however, that words which appeared as compounds in previous editions but which appear as two-word (two-noun) phrases in this edition are here properly called "phrases"—not "two-word forms" of compounds, as in the 1909 and 1913 editions (see *post*, p. 8). †

—The hyphen in compounds seems to make the component words visibly distinct. . . .

This, of course, is the reason for using it in most compound words, although sometimes it merely indicates temporary expediency. In view of the statement, it is rather hard to understand why the hyphens were removed so ruthlessly, particularly from compounds analogous to other compounds which retained them. † For example, the hyphen was removed

* This word, compounded in the same form, appears also in the 1879 edition of the Webster. (See table I, *post*, p. 45.)

† See, in this connection, Gould Brown, rule I, *post*, p. 23.

(variantly—making either solid words or phrases, as the forms themselves show) from *countingroom*, *laughingstock*, *dressing room*, *spinning wheel*, *highborn*, *newfashioned*, and *welldoing* but retained in *drawing-room*, *high-bred*, *old-fashioned*, and *well-being*. ‡

—The general principle followed in this work is to refrain from using the hyphen, (1) when the words have the same meaning in unconnected succession as when joined, and (2) when the compound may have the form of a continuous word without confusing the eye. But this principle, however reasonable, can not be rigidly applied, because good usage, which must be respected, does not invariably conform to it.

Here there is confusion of thought between the need for uniting two or more words and the need for using the hyphen in so doing. The first clause in this quotation is itself evidence of the fact that the principle, as stated, is not valid: two or more words should not be joined together, either with or without a hyphen, if their meaning in unconnected succession is perfectly clear. The following forms show some of the inconsistencies appearing in the vocabulary: *dressing room*, *drawing-room*, *countingroom*; *humming bird*, *egg-bird*, *yellowbird*; *lowborn*, *low-lived*; *old-fashioned*, *newfashioned*; *penknife*, *paper knife*, *paper-knife*, or *paperknife*; *water star grass* (see also table I, *post*, p. 45).

Webster's New International Dictionary (1909, 1913) ||

COMPOUND WORD. A word form compounded of two or more elements, esp. two or more distinct words; an aggregate of two or more words used as one word in form and meaning.

Valid, unless the word "elements" is intended to include prefixes and suffixes, or unless the phrase "two or more distinct words" is intended to indicate that the words may sometimes remain apart, as may be inferred from the statement regarding the hyphen quoted on the following page.

—Compounds may arise from any of various reasons, such as:

a A relation, or relative position, of the elements which is characteristic of compounds, as distinguished from those recognized for separate words; as *ir homesick* . . .

Valid, though vaguely expressed; the reference is obviously to grammatical relation or position.

b Mere frequency of occurrence and ease of utterance, except for which the parts would be used as separate words; as in *steamboat* . . .

‡ Cf. the corresponding forms given in the 1879 and 1890 editions of Webster, as shown in table I, *post*, p. 45.

|| So far as the author's search has revealed, the systems of compounding and the compound words contained in these two editions of Webster are identical.

Not valid, there being countless words elided rhythmically in speech which no one ever thinks of writing as compounds. Nevertheless it is entirely possible that such a reason may have operated in the past and been the basis of many unnecessary compound words still in common use (for example, *cannot* †). However, in view of the modern tendency to keep words apart wherever possible without ambiguity, the future application of such a ruling should very properly be discouraged.

c Conventional specialization of the word group forming the compound as the name of a certain one out of a number of things which would be included under the phrase if the words were taken in their literal senses; as in *blackfish* . . .

Valid; however, it seems to be covered in part also by *e*.

d Attributive use (whether conventionally or for a single occasion only); as in *open-hearth* furnace . . .

Valid.

e Arbitrary use of a phrase as a conventional name of something, where there is such a transfer of meaning that the literal senses of the words do not indicate the general nature of the meaning intended; as in *forget-me-not* . . .

Valid.

Although the reasons stated are in most instances valid, they have not been consistently adhered to in the vocabulary list, wherein appear an unduly large number of two-noun (two-word) phrases which, in conformity with the reasons given, should have been either solid or hyphenated compounds. For example: *imposing stone* (printer's table); *needle bath* (shower); *spinning wheel* (implement). (See also table I, *post*, p. 45.)

USE OF THE HYPHEN (p. lxxx): . . . In this dictionary the hyphen is used less frequently than it is by some authorities. In general, the *two-word form* [italics mine] has been preferred to the hyphenated form when the words have the same meaning in unconnected succession as when joined; and the solid-word form has been preferred to the hyphenated form when this solid form is not confusing to the eye. But these rules, however reasonable, cannot be rigidly applied, because good usage sometimes dictates a form not conforming to them. The practice of lexicographers, authors, and printers is so various in this matter that in a multitude of instances it is hypercritical or whimsical to pronounce dogmatically that either the hyphenated or unhyphenated form is the only correct one.

This statement regarding procedure is indicative of the Webster's independence of action regarding hyphenation, and proves conclusively the fallacy of the contention that dictionaries merely record general practice. Such dictionary independence is most commendable when the action taken is based on both principle and logic, but logic apparently played no

† These words [*can not*] are usually united, but perhaps without good reason.—Webster, 1828.

part in this instance; otherwise the vocabulary would not contain such ambiguous phrases and inconsistent forms (see table I, *post*, p. 45).

The above designation of a two-word phrase as a "two-word form" of compound, which is here encountered for the first time, is in direct conflict with paragraph *a* quoted from the same edition of Webster (*ante*, p. 7); moreover, it is an obvious misnomer, since two separate words constitute a phrase—not, properly, a compound word. Nevertheless, the misleading expression and corresponding so-called "forms" have, in some instances, been adopted and perpetuated by other authorities basing their work on Webster. Since the expression has been used to denote both legitimate (unambiguous) phrases (*silk gown*) and illegitimate (ambiguous) phrases (*imposing stone*), its coinage has only added greatly to the complexity of compounding.

Webster's New International Dictionary, 2d Edition (1934)

COMPOUND. Gram. *a* A word or word group derived from the union of two or more elements, usually from the same language stock and usually keeping each its distinct meaning or a weakened form of it . . . *b* Specif., in modern English, a combination into a solid or hyphenated form of two or more distinct words (*gatekeeper*; *passer-by*; *large-scale*), or of a word with one or more affixes or combining forms (*supergovernment*; *Anglophobe*), or a word phrase† having a specialized or figurative sense not deducible from the meanings of the components, which serve grammatically as a single word and usually blend in pronunciation (*vice-admiral*; *post office*; *past master*; *billfold*; *all right*).

This definition is unnecessarily long and involved and, in some respects, is not even valid. For example, it is hard to understand why affixes should be considered as forming compound words, why the compounds *vice-admiral* and *billfold* are given as illustrations of a "word phrase", or why "word phrases" should be considered as a category of compound words under the first sentence of the definition, which stipulates a "union" of the elements. In this connection see the valid definition of a compound word given on page 68, *post*. The definition of Webster was apparently framed so as to cover the innumerable two-noun (two-word) phrases given in the vocabulary that appear in other dictionaries as legitimate (hyphenated or solid) compound words (see the two-noun phrases in tables I and II, *post*, pp. 45, 53).

SELF-EXPLANATORY COMBINATIONS. These lists . . . answer the question whether the terms included . . . are to be written or printed as hyphenated compounds, as solid compounds, or as two words. (p. xcv.)

NOUN-AND-NOUN PHRASES. Phrases consisting of an attributive noun and another noun are entered in their alphabetical place in the main vocabulary. (p. xcvi.)

† "Word phrase" is an ambiguous expression apparently intended to apply to either a compound word or a two-word phrase, but two-word phrases are also more accurately designated as "two words" or "noun-and-noun phrases" (see last quotations on this page); the misnomer "two-word form of compound", which was used in some of the previous editions of Webster (see *supra*; also *post*, p. 62), is not used at all in this edition.

These quotations taken from the preliminary pages of the volume are an indication of the complete abandonment by this dictionary of the anomalous expression "two-word form" of compound, which it had adopted in 1909 to designate the two-noun (two-word) phrases in its vocabulary and had used consistently up to the publication of the 1934 edition. Its abandonment cannot help but react favorably in the matter of future compounding, in spite of the fact that anomalous two-noun phrases still appear in the vocabulary.

There is no statement of general principles in this edition of Webster. However, since the rules following the definition are arranged under grammatical headings, it is possible that the editors of the dictionary considered grammar a fundamental factor in compounding; this is perfectly true. Unfortunately, the rules themselves are both conflicting and confusing: a few of them will suffice to indicate their rather general inadequacy.

(1) Compound nouns are usually solid (*blackboard*) or separate (*post office*).

Not valid: In the first place two-word phrases such as *post office* cannot properly be regarded as compound words (see *ante*, p. 9 and *post*, p. 62); in the second place a large number of *HYPHENED* compound nouns appear in the more specific rules, as well as in the vocabulary; for example: *bull's-eye*; *clip-clop*; *cure-all*; *light-year*; *mischief-maker*; *trade-mark*.

—They have often become solid when the meaning is specialized or figurative and when the accent is partly or altogether lost on the second element, esp. when the first element is of one or two syllables and the second of one syllable. [Among examples given are *blockhead*; *baneberry*.]

But in terms like the following (in which the first word is general in meaning, or has three or more syllables) the words are separate. [Among examples given are *market woman*; *empty head*; *ripe berry*; *wooden house*; *troublesome weed*. Note the adjectives in regular unambiguous use in the last four examples, the all-sufficient reason for NOT compounding.]

These rules are not valid. The number of syllables in single words is a legitimate reason in some instances for the position of their accent, and therefore affects, to an uncertain extent, the use of the hyphen in compounding; but the number of syllables in two or more words is not a legitimate reason for joining them together in any form or for keeping them apart. Nor does the specialized or figurative use of a compound word govern its solid form (for example, each of the following well-known words—one solid, one hyphenated—has a specialized or figurative meaning: *bluecoat*, soldier; *forget-me-not*, flower). Furthermore, both the rules and the examples indicate a confusion of thought between the need for compounding (joining together) and the form that a compound word should assume. These rules are followed by several other rules for

compound nouns, two of which also provide for the solid form with exceptions and eight of which provide for the hyphenated form with exceptions. The rules relating to other parts of speech contain similar exceptions and inconsistencies. It is therefore to be expected that inconsistencies will appear in the vocabulary. A few examples are: *laughingstock*, *loving-kindness*, *spinning wheel*; *bedroom*, *drawing room*; *beefeater*, *fire-eater*, *bee eater*; *fireball*, *fire-float*, *fire bill*; *lowborn*, *low-lived*; *shellfish*, *flying fish*; *hummingbird*, *egg bird*; *coal-black*, *paper white*; *closemouthed*, *close-tongued*; *paper money* (valid: money made of paper), *paper knife*, *paper hanging*; *wrongdoing*, *well-doing*. (See also table I, *post*, p. 45.)

HYPHEN. . . . *b* In compounding, the hyphen is used chiefly: (1) in impromptu compounds (*clomp-clomp*; *tick-tock*), in temporarily united combinations (a kind of *caught-in-the-act look*), and in compounds based upon a syntactical relation (*side-splitting*; *blue-black*); (2) in numerals spelled out (*twenty-five*); (3) in prepositional-phrase combinations (*mother-in-law*); (4) joined to a prefix for various special purposes, as for clearness; to distinguish a compound from a word of different meaning but otherwise identical (*re-formation*; cf. *reformation*); when otherwise a vowel would be confusingly doubled in combination (*intra-atomic*; *re-enter*); when the second element is capitalized or thought of as representing individuality or something official or institutional (*pre-Shakespearean*; *ex-governor*; *pro-cabinet*) . . .

Valid, so far as it goes, with the exception of clause *b4*: prefixes are regularly used to form derivatives—not compound words, as implied in the opening phrase of the definition. Also it is hard to understand why “syntactical relation” should operate for only one part of speech. Although the word *chiefly* makes it clear that there was no intention of giving in this definition all the uses of the hyphen, the important fact is that the uses that are given deviate to some extent from the uses given under the definition of a compound word. For example, compare clause *b1* with the following paragraph appearing under the word *compound*: “(11) Most compound nouns consisting of reduplicating terms are hyphenated (*clip-clop*, *clickety-clack*).”

Other Webster Dictionaries

No detailed review is given in this study of the several Webster Dictionaries printed by firms other than the original publishers of the Noah Webster's Dictionary or their successors, for the simple reason that it would make reference too complicated. The Library of Congress has in its catalog many cards for such dictionaries. It is very probable that the systems of compounding incorporated in them, if any, will differ in many respects from the various systems advocated by the Websters hereinbefore considered. The present author has seen only one of them, the two-volume unabridged edition published in 1937 by the World Syndi-

cate Publishing Company of Cleveland and New York (see the list of Authorities Cited). The principles governing compounding, as stated in the preface of this edition, the definition of a compound stressing the physical union of its elements, and the compound words in the vocabulary, bear encouraging evidence of the influence of the style manuals of the United States Government.

Worcester's Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language (1850, 1881)

These two editions of Worcester are so nearly alike in the textual matter here quoted that one commentary is sufficient to cover them both. But the accentuation and hyphenation in the two vocabularies are quite different, and all such differences are clearly indicated for the words used herein as vocabulary examples.

COMPOUND, *a* (Gram.) Composed of two or more words. (Both editions.)

Valid, so far as it goes, but it does not indicate that the words should actually be joined; however, since no two-noun phrases appear in the vocabulary, the definition undoubtedly refers only to legitimate compounds, that is, solid or hyphenated words.

HYPHEN. A mark by which two or more syllables are joined, or two words are joined and made one word. (1850 ed.; 1881 ed. almost identical.)

Valid, so far as it goes; but, as is well known, compounds are often formed of more than two words. No principle or rule is given to indicate just when the hyphen should be used, but the following statement on accent has some bearing on the subject:

ACCENT. Simple words of two syllables have only one syllable accented . . . There are, however, many compound words of two syllables which have both syllables more or less accented; as *backslide*, *downfall*, *highway*, *lighthouse*, *sometimes*, *waylay*, *windmill*, &c. (1850 ed., p. xx, par. 111; 1881 ed., p. xix, identical with addition of a few examples.)

Valid, so far as the statement is concerned; not valid, so far as the examples are concerned, for SOLID compounds of two syllables properly have only one accent. Incidentally, all the above-given examples of two-syllable solid compounds appear in the vocabularies of both editions with only one accent. Moreover, judging from the following words taken from the two vocabularies, neither the number of syllables nor the number of accents actually governed the use of the hyphen in this dictionary, which greatly predominates—particularly in the 1881 edition (the number of accents, all primary, are indicated in parentheses): *counting-room* (1),

drawing-room (1); *bee-eater* (1), *beef-eater* (1); *fire-ball* (1), *fire-engine* (1); *first-fruits* (1), *chief-justice* (2)||; *goodby* (2)‡, *good-day* (2); *good-will* (1)†, *ill-will* (1)†; *lowborn* (1), *well-born* (1); *well-being* (1), *well-doing* (1); *close-fisted* (1), *close-tongued* (1); *bookseller* (1), *bookmonger* (1), *bookkeeper* (1)‡, *bookmaker* (1)‡; *bookmaking* (1)‡, *paper-making* (2); *egg-bird* (1), *humming-bird* (1); *shell-fish* (1), *flying-fish* (1); *forgetmenot* (1)‡; *herb-truelove* (1); *mother-in-law* (1). (See also table II, *post*, p. 53.)

Century Dictionary (1889, 1911) §

No specific principles or rules for the compounding of words are given in either edition of this dictionary, but the following statement from the 1911 edition and the identical definition of the word *compound* in both editions give a very good idea of the system adopted.

. . . Lastly, the individual words have been supplemented by the insertion of idiomatical phrases that are not fully explained by the definitions of their component parts alone, and have in use the force of single words (1911 ed., p. x).

The "idiomatical phrases" here referred to are obvious *bona-fide* idioms such as *to come short* (fail). Two nouns in juxtaposition are given in phrase form only if one of them is undoubtedly used as an adjective (*silk dress*); otherwise two nouns in juxtaposition are properly given as compound words (*firebrand*, *spinning-wheel*).

COMPOUND WORD. A word made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and significance; thus, nouns, *housetop*, *blackberry*, *wash-tub*, *pickpocket*; adjectives, *full-fed*, *lifelike*, *dark-eyed*, *inbred*; verbs, *foresee*, *fulfil*; pronouns, *himself*, *whosoever*; adverbs, *always*, *herein*; prepositions, *into*, *toward*. A verb is also called *compound* when having a prefix which is not used as an independent word, as *befall*, *disown*; and the term is sometimes, but improperly, applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes (both editions).

Not entirely valid: The component words of a compound do NOT always retain either their separate form or their separate significance; for example, *sheepswool* (sponge); *thimble-eye* (fish). The idea that the component elements of compound words should retain their separate form, was probably the cause of the many needless hyphens which appear in this dictionary. Note the predominance of the hyphen in the following compounds taken from the vocabulary, many of which (those with an asterisk) are more frequently written in consolidated form: *air-shaft**

|| Only one accent in the 1881 ed.

† Two accents in the 1881 ed.

‡ Hyphenated in the 1881 ed.

§ So far as the author's search has revealed, the forms of compound words given in these two editions of this dictionary are identical.

* Preferably a solid compound.

*air-tight**; *counting-room*, *drawing-room*; *bee-eater*, *beef-eater*; *fire-ball**, *fire-bill**; *humming-bird*, *snake-bird**; *good-will*, *ill-will*; *back-bone* (all meanings); *copyholder* or *copy-holder** (different meanings); *close-fisted*, *close-handed*; *bookkeeping*, *housekeeping*; *laughing-muscle*, *laughing-bird*; *proof-reader**; *paper-hanging**, *paper-knife**, *paper-weight**; *side-light**, *side-line**, *side-note**; *trade-mark*; *well-born*, *well-bred*, *well-beloved*, *well-being*; *well-doing*, *wrong-doing*.

Standard Dictionary (1893, 1935: Teall's System) †

COMPOUND WORD. A word composed of two or more words united, with or without a hyphen.

An unambiguous and valid definition; also complete, in that it stresses the need for physical union of the elements.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1st. That all words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way (1893 ed., p. xv; 1935 ed., p. xxx).‡

Valid; for example: *red coat* (coat that is red); *redcoat* (soldier).

2d. That abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form (1893 ed., p. xv; 1935 ed., p. xxx).

Valid, whether the reference be to grammatical association or to association of ideas; for example: *gainsay* (two verbs in juxtaposition: abnormal grammatical association); *forget-me-not* (flower: abnormal association of ideas).

3d. That no expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphenated or solid) without change of sense (1893 ed., p. xv; 1935 ed., p. xxx).

Not valid, there being numerous compound words in the language whose elements retain their original meaning, as clearly proved by Horace Teall's own rule governing the use of the hyphen (see next page) and the vocabulary of the Standard, in which there appear many literal compounds; for example: *dressing-room*; *new-fashioned*; *wrong-doing*.

It has not seemed necessary to quote herein the specific rules indicating categories of words compounded under the above principles; all of them are valid.

* Preferably a solid compound.

† So far as the author's search has revealed, the governing principles and forms of compound words given in these two editions of the Standard, as well as in the 1913 and 1927 editions, are identical.

‡ For the categories of nouns which, according to the Standard, are properly used as adjectives, see *post*, p. 81.

Exceptional use of the hyphen in this work occurs in words that are made clearer by it (1893 ed., p. xvi; 1935 ed., p. xxxi).

Partly valid, the readability of compound words being essential; but for the average person this is not a workable rule.

No specific principle governing hyphenation is given in the Standard, but Horace Teall's principle (Compounding of Words, p. 31) that "the hyphen when properly used marks the fact that the words joined by it are arbitrarily associated in literal meaning" is apparently accepted as the general guide. This principle is not valid for the following reasons: First, it involves the use of a large number of unnecessary hyphens; secondly, it involves the use of two forms for the same words in many instances (for example, *back-bone**, literal meaning; *backbone*, figurative meaning); thirdly, it disregards the fact that the hyphen has been used for decades to indicate mere temporary expediency (see Goold Brown, *post*, p. 23); fourthly, as Teall himself has said and as the dictionary vocabulary clearly shows, "many literal compounds have assumed the continuous figure" (Teall, *ibid.*, p. 31); and, fifthly, it necessitates the "exceptional use" quoted above.

The unnecessary use of the hyphen in some of the following compounds taken from the vocabulary is indicated by an asterisk: || *counting-room*, *dressing-room*; *copyholder* or *copy-holder** (different meanings); *bee-eater*, *beefeater* or *beef-eater* (different meanings); *fire-proof** (adj.), *fireproof* (verb); *low-born*, *low-lived*; *well-being*, *well-doing*; *godfather-hood**, *godmotherhood*; *humming-bird*, *snake-bird*; *good-will*, *ill will*; *bookkeeping*, *housekeeping*; *proof-reader**, *proof-reading**; *paper-hanging**, *paper-knife** (knife to cut paper), *paper-box** (box to hold paper); *air-ship**; *side-light**; *trade-mark*; *view-point**.

The following legitimate two-word phrases will also be found in this dictionary (1893 ed., p. xvi; 1935 ed., p. xxxi): *silk dress*; *fellow citizen*; *government employee*; *cylinder press*; *country gentleman*; *silver advocates*; *Florida oranges*; *knight templar* (see *post*, p. 81). In this connection it may be stated that, as between the over-use of the hyphen in compounding (the Standard practice) and the frequent failure to compound when necessary (the Webster practice), the former is far less objectionable; for the use of the hyphen is a mere matter of form, but the failure to compound when necessary always leads to ambiguity.

Winston Simplified Dictionary (1919, 1935) †

No principle or rules for compounding are given in either of these editions of Winston; but, according to the vocabulary definition in the

* Preferably a solid compound.

|| The Standard itself states that "many compounds may properly be written either with or without a hyphen" (meaning, as solid words: 1935 ed., p. xxxi).

† So far as the author's search has revealed, the forms of compound words given in these two editions of Winston are identical, except in the two instances noted in table II (*post*, pp. 57 and 59), where only one of the variant forms given appeared in the 1919 edition.

1935 edition, ‡ a compound word is "a word composed of two or more elements, themselves usually words, as *housetop*; *cat's-paw*". Although there seems to be in the definition no confusion of thought between a compound word and a two-word phrase, there are in the vocabulary many two-word phrases which, under the definition, should have been either solid or hyphenated compounds, as is clearly evidenced by some of the following examples taken therefrom (starred): *bedroom*, *drawing-room*, *dining room**; *laughingstock*, *stepping-stone*, *spinning wheel**; *snakebird*, *bee bird**; *shellfish*, *flying fish**; *closefisted*, *close-mouthed*; *beefeater*, *fire eater**, *bee eater**; *bookkeeper*, *bookmaker*; *paper hanger**, *paper knife**, *paper money*; *goodwife*, *good will**, *good-by*, *good-tempered*; *lowborn*, *lowbred*; *well-born*, *well-bred*, *well-being*, *well-doing*; *great horned* owl*.

Craigie Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles (1936—)

Although only four parts of this dictionary, comprising the alphabet from *A* to *Ch*, have been published up to the present time, no study of American dictionaries would be complete without some mention of it because of its unique historical nature.

One of the chief aims of the work, as stated in its preface, is to—

... [exhibit] clearly those features by which the English of the American colonies and the United States is distinguished from that of England and the rest of the English-speaking world (pt. I, p. v).

... [The] present ... work ... includes ... not only words *or phrases* [italics mine] which are clearly or apparently of American origin, or have greater currency here than elsewhere, but also every word denoting something which has a real connection with the development of the country and the history of its people (*ibid.*)

In a work of this nature, which primarily treats of words in their historical aspect and in relation to the thing or concept denoted by them, it is not necessary to deal, otherwise than exceptionally, with pronunciation and etymology, two of the features to which the usual dictionaries devote special attention and for which they are commonly consulted. The great majority of the words included here are of such a nature that their normal pronunciation is familiar to every educated person, and special comment is required only in rare instances. In these the appended note is as a rule of a historical nature rather than a statement of present-day forms or variants. (Pt. I, p. vi.)

Having in mind, then, the restricted scope of this publication, one has no reason to expect that compounding and hyphenation will be given special consideration in any way whatsoever or that any attempt will be made to harmonize the inconsistencies in compound words extant in American literature. Therefore it is not surprising to find in the vocabulary such inconsistent forms as some of the following: *A I*, phrase, or *A-I*; *angleworm*, *angle-dog* (defined *angle-worm*, hyphenated); *apple-tree*,

‡ No definition of a compound word appears in the 1919 edition.

* Preferably a legitimate compound word.

chestnut tree; arrow-head or arrowhead; auction-room, audience-room; baby carriage, baby-wagon (defined baby-carriage, hyphenated); back woods or backwoods, backwoodsman; back yard or backyard; blocking-man, blotting paper; blue-point or bluepoint; boardinghouse, boarding place; boiling-house, boiling place; block-maker, bootmaker, boot-scraper, boot cleaner; bondholder, bone picker; bridge-jumper, bridge-tender; cabinetmaker, chaise maker; buffalo-hunter, buffalo-hunting; breath-taking, brook-trouting; bridle-wise, bombproof; bondman, bondwoman; brownstone, brown-stone, or brown stone; C-speck.

In looking through the vocabulary of this dictionary the author noted several references to different editions of the Webster Dictionary, but no references to any other dictionary, although it is possible that some may be there. That naturally raises a very interesting question and leads to a very natural conclusion. She also noted two other equally interesting points. The first was that phrases are properly called "phrases"; this is probably due to the influence of Murray's Historical English Dictionary, of which Sir William Craigie was a co-editor (see *post*, pp. 18 and 19). The second was that the part of speech is not always given in the vocabulary; this, of course, is unusual, but it is probably due to concentration on the historical element.

No better evidence of the chaos abounding in compounding and the urgent need for a thorough reformation of this particular phase of English rhetoric, could ever be found than the forms of compounds given in this historical dictionary.

BRITISH DICTIONARIES

Murray's New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (1888-1933)

In view of the historical nature of this dictionary one would hardly expect to find in it any purely editorial enunciation of principles or rules regarding compound words. However, the following explanatory statement, definitions, and examples are of particular importance as indicating the historical background.

COMBINATIONS. Under this term are included all collocations of simple words in which the separate spelling of each word is retained, whether they are formally connected by the hyphen, or virtually by the unity of their significance. The formal union and the actual by no means coincide; not only is the use of the hyphen a matter of indifference in an immense number of cases, but in many where it is habitually used, the combination implies no unity of signification; while others, in which there is a distinct unity or specialization of meaning, are not hyphenated. (Vol. I, p. xxiii.)

In other words, there is no uniformity of practice. Solid compounds seem not to be considered here.

—The primary use of the hyphen is grammatical: it implies either that the syntactic relation between two words is closer than if they stood side by side without it, or that the relation is a less usual one than that which would at first sight suggest itself to us, if we saw the two words standing unconnected . . . and indeed close grammatical relation constantly accompanies close union of sense, so that in many combinations the hyphen becomes an expression of this unification of sense. When this unification and specialization has proceeded so far that we no longer analyze the combination into its elements, but take it in as a whole, as in *blackberry*, *postman*, *newspaper*, pronouncing it in speech with a single accent, the hyphen is usually omitted, and the fully developed compound is written as a single [solid] word. But as this also is a question of degree, there are necessarily many compounds as to which usage has not yet determined whether they are to be written with the hyphen or as single [solid] words. (*Ibid.*)

Valid only in its implication that the primary need for COMPOUNDING (physical union of words) is grammatical, for it is the physical union alone that depends upon grammar and unification of sense; the use of the hyphen does not, of itself, depend upon grammar or meaning. Here again is to be noted the ever-recurring failure to differentiate between the need for joining two or more words together and the need for a hyphen in so doing.

There is thus considerable difficulty in determining to what extent combinations are matters for the lexicographer, and to what extent they are merely grammatical. While no attempt is made fully to solve this difficulty, combinations formal and virtual are, for practical purposes, divided into three classes: First, those in which each word retains its full meaning . . . Second: Combinations of which the signification is somewhat specialized . . . Third: Combinations which attain in specialization of sense to the position of full compounds or which are used in various senses, or have a long history . . . (Vol. I, p. xxiii.)

These statements regarding compound words reveal very clearly the chaos in which one finds them. The editors of this dictionary naturally made no effort to harmonize entirely the inconsistencies referred to, but simply adopted for the vocabulary list the forms which, in their opinion, were generally used (see quotation on the following page). According to their apparent interpretation of the historical facts, in spite of their confusion of statement, compounding (physical union of words) depends upon grammar and unification of sense, often combined (valid), and the solid or hyphenated form of a compound word depends to A CERTAIN DEGREE upon length of usage (not valid: see the last column of table II, *post*, p. 53) and accent (not entirely valid: see *post*, pp. 24, 35).

The designation of a solid compound as a "fully developed" compound, of a hyphenated compound as a "formal combination", and of two or more words used together separately with unity of significance as a "virtual combination", is unique. It is worthy of note that this historical dictionary has carefully abstained from designating a two-word phrase as a "two-word form" of compound or as any part of speech other than a

“phrase” or a “substantive phrase” (for example, see *to do* in table II); moreover, the following definitions and illustrative citations thereunder all indicate that physical union is essential in compounding:

COMPOUND, sb. 1. A union, combination, or mixture of elements. c. A compound word, a verbal compound.

COMPOUND, v., 1d. To combine (verbal elements) so as to make a compound word . . .

—1830: Herschel, *Study Nat. Phil.* 137. Whose names may become attached to, or *compounded* with, the former.

HYPHEN, sb. 1. A short dash or line used to connect two words together as a compound. . . .

—c1620: A. Hume, *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 23. *Hyphen* is, as it wer, a band uniting whol wordes joined in composition; as a hand-maed [etc.]

—1678: Phillips (ed. 4). *Hyphen* . . . is used, either when two words are joyned together, for the more conciseness of expression, as *self-interest*.

—1881: Mason, *Eng. Gram.* §299. When the two elements of the compound are only partially blended, a *hyphen* is put between them.

It will be noticed that the spelling in the examples does not always accord with that in the vocabulary. The reason is that while the spelling given in the examples follows the spelling of the original source, in the vocabulary “Every main word is treated, once for all, under its modern current or most usual spelling” (vol. I, p. xix). Such inconsistencies of form as appear in this dictionary are therefore merely a reflection of the inconsistencies abounding in general practice. However, judging from the words in the vocabulary, of which the following are good examples, the editors of this dictionary were not actually as inconsistent as current practice warranted, in choosing the forms of certain categories of compound words, particularly of compounds containing a noun of agency as the last element or a gerund as either element. Note the predominance of hyphenated forms, as well as of dual forms of the same word for differing meanings, both characteristics also of the *Standard Dictionary*, under which they have already been discussed (see *ante*, pp. 14 *et seq.*) The dates following the examples show how long the compound words have been in use, as evidenced by the dates of the illustrative citations appearing under the respective words in the vocabulary, *h* or *s* indicating the hyphenated or solid form of the word as of the date given. Vocabulary forms: *aye-aye* (1781-*h*), *tom-tom* (1857-*s*); *above-mentioned* (1707-*h*), *abovesaid* (1366-*s*); *close-fisted* (1608-*h*), *close-handed* (1585-*h*); *low-born* (1611-*h*), *low-lived* (1760-*h*); *back-board* (n., 1761-*h*), *backboard* (v., 1855-*h*), *back-door* (1712-*h*), *back-stitch* (1611-*h*); *clergyman* (1577-*h*), *clergywoman* (1673-*h*); *cross-bow* (1530-*s*), *crossbowman* (1632-*h*); *dumb-bell* (1784-*h*), *dumb-waiter* (1755-*h*); *cup-bearer* (1483-*s*), *cupboard* (c. 1325-*h*); *shell-snail* (1601-*h*), *shell-work* (1611-*h*); *woodwork* or *wood-work* (1681-*h*); *to-day* (13.-*h*), *to-morrow* (c. 1386-*s*); *counting-house* (c. 1483-*s*), *counting-room* (1712-*h*),

dining-room (1661-h), *drawing-room* (1675-h), *laughing-stock* (1533-h), *stepping-stone* (c. 1325-h), *spinning-wheel* (1475-h); *book-keeper* (1842-h), *copyholder* (1511-h?) or *copy-holder* (no date), different meanings; *cabinet-maker* (1681-h), *dress-maker* (1828-h), *housebreaker* (c. 1340-s), *house-builder* (1769-h); *ironmonger* (1343-s), *money-monger* (1571-s), *money-lender* (17..-s), *money-grubber* (1851-h), *money-maker* (c. 1400-s), *wrongdoer* or *wrong-doer* (1387-h); *book-keeping* (1689-h), *dress-making* (1837-h), *housebreaking* (1769-s), *house-building* (1796-h), *merry-making* (1714-h), *paper-hanging* (1693-h), *wool-gathering* (1577-h); *well-being* (1613-h), *well-doing* (c. 1450-h?); *wrongdoing* or *wrong-doing* (1480-s).

Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English (1911, 1929)

Preface to 1911 edition: . . . We have also to admit that after trying hard at an early stage to arrive at some principle that should teach us when to separate, when to hyphen, and when to unite the parts of compound words, we had to abandon the attempt as hopeless, and welter in the prevailing chaos (1911 ed., p. vi; 1929 ed., p. viii).

Comment unnecessary; see the following remarks thereon of the editors of the 1929 edition.

On this question, too, another simple rule seems capable of converting the chaos referred to in the text into something like order, and thousands of compounds have in this edition been corrected into conformity with it. It is applicable to the countless compounds, far outnumbering all others, in which the second element is a noun, and the first a word, whether an actual adjective or not, whose relation to that noun is adjectival (e.g., *tipsy cake* and *plum cake*, however written, are both compounds, but one has an adjective, the other a noun used adjectivally, preceding the noun). The simple rule is that in such compounds the legitimacy of hyphenating depends solely on pronunciation: it must only be done if the two parts are said with a simple (or with one clearly predominant) stress, and that falls on the first. This rule, excluding *head-master*, in which the stress is certainly not on *head*, gives the easier choice between *head master* and *headmaster* (either of which will serve); or, excluding *water-ouzel* as having two equal stresses, leaves no doubt that *water ouzel* is the right choice. Ruthless application of this rule results in the disappearance of at least a score of hyphens for every one that for some other reason [not given] has been newly inserted . . . A consequence of this reformed hyphening is that the presence of a hyphen in such a compound assures the reader that the word-stress falls on the first part (1929 ed., p. ix).

This so-called "simple rule" is neither simple nor valid. Like all other rules based solely on accent, it indicates a lamentable confusion of thought regarding the need for joining two or more words into one and the need for the hyphen in a compound word; and it utterly disregards the use of a hyphen in compound words merely for typographic reasons (for example, to avoid tripling a letter). Moreover, if solid compounds are accented on either the first or the last syllable, why should hyphenated

compounds be accented only on the first syllable? Since the hyphen in a compound word preserves the entity of the component elements and since the accent of a word is an important part of its entity, it would seem more logical to use the hyphen to preserve the individual accentuation of the elements of the compound, rather than to indicate that one of its elements had lost its accent (see *post*, pp. 24, 35, 72, 89).

The following definitions of the word *compound*, as given in the vocabulary, seem to indicate the need for actually uniting the elements of a compound word.

COMPOUND¹, *v.* . . . combine (verbal elements) into a [i.e. *one*] word. (both ed.)

COMPOUND², *a. & n.* . . . mixture of elements . . . esp. *c.* word. (both ed.)

Under these definitions, how can the compiler possibly justify his designation of the two-word phrases *tipsy cake* and *plum cake* as compound words? Vocabulary examples seem superfluous.

Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage (1926)

HYPHENS. The chaos prevailing among writers or printers or both regarding the use of hyphens is discreditable to English education. Since it sufficiently proves by its existence that neither the importance of proper hyphening nor the way to set about it is commonly known, this article may well begin with a dozen examples, all taken faithfully from newspapers, in which the wrong use or wrong non-use of hyphens makes the words, if strictly interpreted, mean something different from what the writers intended. It is no adequate answer to such criticism to say that actual misunderstanding is unlikely.

In view of the fact that the author treats the whole subject of compound words solely under the heading "Hyphens", one would hardly expect his treatment to be complete or the prevailing chaos, which he so forcefully denounces, to be thereby reduced entirely to order.

1. A hyphen is a symbol conveying that two or more words are made into one;

Valid, so far as it goes; but two or more words may also be made into one solid word, i.e. without the use of a hyphen.

—the union may be for the occasion only . . . or permanent . . . ;

Valid statement.

—the commonest form of temporary union is that in which a phrase . . . is to be used attributively . . . ; to this end it must be marked as one word by the hyphen.

Valid statement.

2. The hyphen . . . should never be placed between two words that do not require uniting & can do their work equally well separate;

Valid, so far as it goes; but neither should two words be joined together without a hyphen (that is, consolidated) if they can do their work "equally well separate".

—& on the other hand the conversion of a hyphenated word into an unhyphenated single one is desirable as soon as the novelty of the combination has worn off, if there are no obstacles in the way of awkward spelling, obscurity, or the like.

Not valid; if there had been "no obstacles in the way of awkward spelling, obscurity, or the like", the hyphen need not have been inserted in the compound in the first place; it could have been a solid word, mere "novelty of the combination" not being of itself a sufficient reason for any hyphen other than one used merely to denote temporary expediency, in which case the novelty would have no opportunity to wear off. Innumerable technical words come into the language originally as solid compounds, in spite of their novelty.

3. The proper functions of the hyphen may be thus classified:

Here follow grammatical classifications of compounds in which accent and specialization of sense are so confusingly intertwined as to leave one in doubt as to the real purpose of the hyphen, no clear indication being given as to the essential difference between the need for joining two or more words into one and the need for using the hyphen in a compound. The following examples are apparently approved by Fowler: *Lloyd-George Government* (p. 244); *committee-man* (p. 244); *fire-irons* (p. 244); *worldly-wise* (p. 245); *longlegged* (p. 245); *stormbeaten* (p. 245); *oft-repeated* (attributive use: p. 245); *ill served* (attributive use: p. 245); *man-handle* (p. 245); *bomb-proof* (p. 245); *go-by* (n.: p. 245); *black-cap* (p. 246); *blackguard* (p. 246); *cock robin* (p. 246); *bullcalf* (p. 246); *actor manager* (p. 246); *goodwill* (n.: p. 246); *business man* (p. 247); *sea monster* (p. 247); *court-martial* (verb: p. 247). The lack of harmony between some of these examples is apparently due to an erratic application of an invalid theory regarding accent, according to which words are sometimes kept apart.

GRAMMARS AND TEXTBOOKS

Goold Brown: *The Grammar of English Grammars* (1851, 1864) ||

A compound word is one that is composed of two or more simple words as *watchman*, *watchhouse*, *watchtower*, *nevertheless*. (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 184.)

|| So far as the compounding of words is concerned, the rules and observations given in these two editions of Goold Brown are identical, with one immaterial verbal variation in rule I.

This definition is incomplete in that it does not indicate that compounds must be either solid or hyphenated words; however, the following paragraph appearing immediately thereunder, while not entirely valid, does make that point perfectly clear.

Permanent compounds are consolidated; as *bookseller*, *schoolmaster*: others, which may be called temporary compounds, are formed by the hyphen; as *good-natured*, *negro-merchant*. (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 184.)

Only partly valid. While it is true that all temporary compounds should be hyphenated, it is also true that there are innumerable permanent compounds that should be hyphenated; evidence of this fact is given by Gould Brown himself in his rule V for the use of the hyphen (see *post*, p. 24).

RULES FOR THE FIGURE OF WORDS

RULE I.—COMPOUNDS. Words regularly or analogically united, and commonly known as forming a compound, should never be needlessly broken apart. Thus, *steamboat*, *railroad*, *red-hot*, *well-being*, *new-coined*, are preferable to the phrases, *steam boat*, *rail road*, *red hot*, *well being*, *new coined*; and *toward us* is better than the old phrase, *to us ward*. (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 184.)

Valid. This is a most important rule, but it is nevertheless frequently violated. (See the comment under the 1890 edition of Webster, *ante*, pp. 6 *et seq.*)

RULE II.—SIMPLES. When the simple words would only form a regular phrase, of the same meaning, the compounding of any of them ought to be avoided. Thus, the compound *instead* is not to be commended, because the simple phrase, *in stead of*, is exactly like the other phrases, *in lieu of*, *in place of*, *in room of*, in which we write no compound. (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 185.)

Valid. The Standard Dictionary gives the two forms *instead of* and *in (the) stead of*. It cannot be denied that *in stead of*, which conforms with similar phrases, is the more logical. Upon this subject Gould Brown makes the following observation (p. 187):

OBS. 8.—No regular phrase, as I have taught in the second rule above, should be needlessly converted into a compound word, either by tacking its parts together with the hyphen, or by uniting them without a hyphen; for, in general, a phrase is one thing, and a word is another; and they ought to be kept as distinct as possible.† But, when a whole phrase takes the relation of an *adjective*, the words must be compounded, and the hyphen becomes necessary; as, “An inexpressibly apt *bottle-of-small-beer* comparison.” . . . The occasions for the compounding of words, are in general sufficiently plain, to any one who knows what is intended to be said; but, as we compound words, sometimes with the hyphen, and sometimes without, there is no small difficulty in ascertaining when to use this mark, and when to omit it. “Some settled rule for the use of the hyphen on these occasions, is much wanted. . . .” (1851 ed., p. 178; 1864 ed., pp. 187-188.)

Valid. A most important observation that cannot be emphasized too strongly.

† According to Aristotle, the compounding of terms, or the writing of them as separate words, must needs be a matter of great importance to the sense.—Gould Brown.

RULE III.—THE SENSE. Words otherwise liable to be misunderstood, must be joined together or written separately, as the sense and construction may happen to require. Thus, a *glass house* is a house made of glass, but a *glasshouse* is a house in which glass is made; so a *negro merchant* is a coloured trader, but a *negro-merchant* is a man who buys and sells negroes. (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 185.).

Valid, since it indicates that grammar and meaning are the proper bases for compounding, that is, the physical union of words. In this connection, Gould Brown states (1864 ed., p. 188) that "when a noun is used adjectively, it should remain separate from the noun it modifies".

RULE IV.—ELLIPSES. When two or more compounds are connected in one sentence, none of them should be split to make an ellipsis of half a word. Thus, "*six or seventeen*" should not be said for "*sixteen or seventeen*," nor ought we to say, "*calf, goat, and sheep-skins*," for "*calfskins, goatskins, and sheepskins*." In the latter instance, however, it might be right to separate *all* the words; as in the phrase, "*soup, coffee, and tea houses*." (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 185.)

Valid, the reference being to solid compounds. However, attention is called to the word *might* in the last sentence. In this connection note again what Gould Brown has said in his rule I. It is preferable that solid compounds never be needlessly broken apart.

RULE V.—THE HYPHEN. When the parts of a compound do not fully coalesce, as *to-day, to-night, to-morrow*; or when each retains its original accent, so that the compound has more than one, or one that is movable, as *first-born, hanger-on, laughter-loving, garlic-eater, butterfly-shell*, the hyphen should be inserted between them. (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 185.)

Not entirely valid. The first three examples are not good illustrations of a lack of coalescence, as evidenced by the fact that at the present time these particular compounds are generally written as solid words; moreover, although coalescence and accent both play some part in the hyphenation of compounds, they are not satisfactory criteria for general use on account of the idiosyncrasies of typography and the variability of accent, elements which would entail numerous exceptions and lead to uncertainty and a lack of uniformity.

RULE VI.—NO HYPHEN. When a compound has but one accented syllable in pronunciation, as *watchword, statesman, gentleman*, and the parts are such as admit of a complete coalescence, no hyphen should be inserted between them. (1851 ed., p. 175; 1864 ed., p. 185.)

Not entirely valid. As explained above, accent and coalescence cannot be accepted as the only criteria for the use or non-use of the hyphen in compounding.

OBS. 23.—Compound adjectives, being formed at pleasure, are both numerous and various. In their formation, however, certain analogies may be traced: (1.) Many of them are formed by joining an adjective to its noun, and giving to the

latter the participial termination *ed*; as, *able-bodied*, *sharp-sighted*, *left-handed*, *full-faced*, *flat-nosed*, *thick-lipped*, *cloven-footed*, *high-heeled*. (2.) In some, two nouns are joined, the latter assuming *ed*, as above; as, *bell-shaped*, *hawk-nosed*, *eagle-sighted*, *lion-hearted*, *web-footed*. (3.) In some, the object of an active participle is placed before it; as, *money-getting*, *time-serving*, *self-consuming*, *cloud-compelling*, *fortune-hunting*, *sleep-disturbing*. (4.) Some, embracing numerals, form a series, though it is seldom carried far; as, *one-legged*, *two-legged*, *three-legged*, *four-legged*. So, *one-leaved*, *two-leaved*, *three-leaved*, *four-leaved*: or, perhaps better as Webster will have them, *one-leafed*, *two-leafed*, &c.† But, upon the same principle, *short-lived*, should be *short-lifed*, and *long-lived*, *long-lifed*. (5.) In some, there is a combination of an adjective and a participle; as, *noble-looking*, *high-sounding*, *slow-moving*, *thorough-going*, *hard-finished*, *free-born*, *heavy-laden*, *only-begotten*. (6.) In some, we find an adverb and a participle united; as, *ever-living*, *ill-judging*, *well-pleasing*, *far-shooting*, *forth-issuing*, *back-sliding*, *ill-trained*, *down-trodden*, *above-mentioned*. (7.) Some consist of a noun and a participle which might be reversed with a preposition between them; as, *church-going*, *care-crazed*, *travel-soiled*, *blood-bespotted*, *dew-sprinkled*. (8.) A few, and those inelegant, terminate with a preposition; as, *unlooked-for*, *long-looked-for*, *unthought-of*, *unheard-of*. (9.) Some are phrases of many words, converted into one part of speech by the hyphen; as, "Where is the *ever-to-be-honoured* Chaucer?"—Wordsworth. (1864 ed., p. 277.)

Comment on this valid and enlightening observation of Gould Brown seems unnecessary. These categories of compound adjectives are all duly taken care of in the system of compounding given hereinafter on pages 67 *et seq.*

It is most interesting that Gould Brown, at as early a date as 1851, should have drawn up such a logical system of compounding, even though it was not entirely valid in all respects. Had his precepts been more carefully followed by subsequent authorities, there would be today far less confusion with regard to compounding. In this connection it is also of interest that in *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, this work of Gould Brown's is called "the most exhaustive, most accurate, and most original treatise on the English language ever written" (vol. VIII, p. 265).

Soule and Wheeler: A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling (1861)

§204. A compound word is one that consists of two or more simple words, each of which is separately current in the language. The simple words of which a compound is formed are either consolidated in writing or are joined by a hyphen.

Valid. So far as the author's research has disclosed, this is the earliest accurate definition of a compound word. It was the probable basis of Horace Teall's definition and, therefore, of the definition appearing in the *Standard Dictionary*. ||

† The 1934 edition of Webster gives both *four-leafed* and *four-leaved*; *four-leaved* is now generally considered as the preferred form.—A.M.B.

|| Teall quotes from the manual of Soule and Wheeler on p. 131 of his work cited on p. 1, *ante*.

§ 205. I. When each of the parts of a compound word is pronounced with a distinct accent, they should be joined with a hyphen . . .

§ 206. II. When one of the words of which a compound is formed is pronounced without a distinct accent, no hyphen should be inserted between them . . .

Paragraphs 205 and 206 are not entirely valid; they are followed by three and five exceptions, respectively, thus proving the impracticability of accent as the sole criterion for hyphenation.

§ 207. It is sometimes difficult to determine whether certain words should be compounded or written separately; and the decision of the question is often made more difficult by the conflicting practice of printers and authors, particularly lexicographers, who are not only at variance with each other in innumerable instances, but, from their frequent inconsistencies, seem to have consulted only their fancy or their convenience in regard to words of this description. The remarks which follow are intended to aid the reader in discriminating between combinations of words which are, and those which are not, properly written as compounds.

Here follow fourteen numbered rules, all of which give specific grammatical sequences that are properly compounded and indicate that grammar and meaning were considered (validly) the fundamental reasons for compounding (i.e. the physical union of words). The authors apparently accepted Gould Brown as their authority; and their rules were apparently adopted as the basis of the work of Horace Teall: these statements are warranted by the citations in the respective volumes of the authors concerned.

Swinton: New Word-Analysis (1879, 1907, 1921)

11. A primitive word, or root, is one that cannot be reduced to a more simple form in the language to which it is native: as, *man*, *good*, *run*.

12. A derivative word is one made up of a root and one or more formative elements: as, *manly*, *goodness*, *runner*.

The formative elements are called prefixes and suffixes.

13. . . . With respect to their composition, words are divided into two classes,—simple and compound words.

14. A simple word consists of a single significant term: as, *school*, *master*, *rain*, *bow*.

15. A compound word is one made up of two or more simple words united: as, *school-master*, *rainbow*.

In some compound words the constituent parts are joined by the hyphen, as *school-master*; in others the parts coalesce and the compound forms a single (though not a simple) word, as *rainbow*.

These definitions by the outstanding authority on English word-analysis are clear-cut, adequate, and valid. Moreover, they bring out in unequivocal terms the fundamental distinction between a derivative and a compound word and illustrate very clearly that prefixes and suffixes form only derivatives, NOT compounds; also that the component elements of compound words must be united.

Kittredge and Farley: An Advanced English Grammar (1913)

64. A noun consisting of two or more words united is called a compound noun.

A valid definition, since it indicates a need for the actual union of the elements of a compound word.

—EXAMPLES: (1) common nouns,—*tablecloth, sidewalk, lampshade . . . washer-woman . . . knife-edge, steeple-climber, brother-in-law . . . window curtain, insurance company . . .*

As the examples show, the parts of a compound noun may be joined (with or without a hyphen) or written separately. In some words usage is fixed, in others it varies. The hyphen, however, is less used than formerly.

Partly valid; partly invalid: a two-word phrase cannot legitimately be called a compound noun under the definition given or under any other definition. Each of the last two examples is a valid two-word phrase consisting of a noun modified by another noun used as an adjective; neither of these examples is a compound noun, for two separate words cannot be a (one) word of any category whatsoever.

169 (note). Many descriptive adjectives are compound: as,—*steadfast, lionlike, fireproof, downright, heartsick, everlasting, brown-eyed, broad-shouldered, ill-tempered, dear-bought, far-fetched, never-ending, self-evident, self-important.*

Valid, although no principle or rule governing their form is given.

351. A noun in *-ing* may be used as an adjective, or as the adjective[?] element in a compound noun. . . .

Partly valid; partly invalid: a noun is used only as a noun element in a compound noun, as is clearly indicated in the following statements.

—In such cases it makes little difference whether the two nouns are taken together as a compound, or whether the first is regarded as an adjective modifying the second. The difference between this use and that of the participle is perfectly clear. A “*sleeping dog*” [valid phrase] is a dog *that sleeps*; a “*sleeping car*” [invalid phrase] is a car *for sleeping*. Sometimes, indeed, either explanation is possible. Thus, a “*hoisting engine*” [invalid phrase] may be understood either as an “*engine that hoists*” or as an “*engine for hoisting*.” But it is better to class these exceptions with the nouns in *-ing*.

Invalid. If the “difference” between the use of the noun and the participle “is perfectly clear”, as stated, how can “either” explanation be “possible”? The ambiguity here evident, due entirely to the syntactic incongruity (two *bona-fide* nouns in juxtaposition), could have been avoided by making legitimate compounds out of the invalid two-word phrases, misnamed “compound nouns”. For example, if *sleeping-car* and *hoisting-engine* had been hyphenated there would have been no ambiguity, no possibility of mistaking the nouns *sleeping* or *hoisting* for either participles or

adjectives. The avoidance of ambiguity is the all-important reason for compounding. (See also *post*, p. 64.)

Woolley and Scott: College Handbook of Composition (1928)

THE HYPHEN. 292 . . . No simple rule can be given for determining whether a compound word should be hyphenated or written "solid". One must simply learn, from observation and from dictionaries, what is the correct practice in each case.

This statement from an authoritative textbook indicates clearly the need for further study of this subject. One certainly can NOT learn from the dictionaries the "correct" practice in all instances, as the dictionaries do not agree either with themselves or with one another. However, the statement does indicate clearly that compounds are either hyphenated or solid words.

McKnight: English Words and Their Background (1932)

This philological dissertation contains no principles or rules governing the compounding of words, but the following paragraphs taken from the chapters on "New Creations and Compounds" and "Some Figures of Syntax" set forth a few facts which are quite apropos and which should always be kept in mind when considering this subject.

. . . the most prolific source of new English words has been from the combination of older elements (p. 167).

. . . One of the most striking features of the English language is the possibility of using a word without change of form as noun and as verb, as noun and as adjective, or as adjective and as verb (p. 191).

In one particular instance, as has been pointed out in an earlier chapter, objection has been raised to the confusion of two distinct parts of speech (p. 193).

The fact that the same word offers different aspects of meaning, gives rise to varied combinations with other words. In the case of compound words and derivatives, the elements are at times brought into relations which often are almost inexplicable. Such combinations as *looking-glass*, *funny-bone*, *wish-bone*, *ice-water*, *working-clothes*, *best wishes*, *sick-bed*, *glad tidings*, *sweet tooth*, afford illustrations of the varied relations into which words may be brought with each other. The slang phrases, *glad-hand*, *glad-eye*, *glad-rags*, illustrate once more how slang but carries to extravagant lengths tendencies generally existent in language. (p. 197.)

Particular attention is called to the statement in the last paragraph relating to the different aspects of meaning in word-combinations and to the implication that derivatives are not compound words, as well as to the examples there given. Among the examples are legitimate compound words which are obviously compounded to avoid ambiguity (note especially the compounds *looking-glass* and *working-clothes*) and legitimate two-word phrases which are obviously not compounded because there is no ambiguity. In this connection, see the discussion on "Compounding With Words Ending in *ing*", *post*, page 64.

Tressler: English in Action (1935)

No simple rules will tell when to use the hyphen, when to write the words solid, and when to write them separate. Although the hyphen is often required, the tendency is to write words solid without it. Hence a useful rule is, "When in doubt, write solid." A better rule, however, is, "When in doubt, consult the dictionary." (Bk. 1, p. 569; bk. 2, p. 625.)

Accompanying this statement are a few rules for the specific use of the hyphen which are rather universally accepted and which are therefore unimportant from the viewpoint of this study.

This limited treatment of the important subject of compounding seems to be in line with the general tendency of present-day grammarians, who are apparently deterred from a more comprehensive treatment by the numerous complexities and prevailing chaos. But merely referring their students to the dictionaries will certainly not help the situation; for the dictionaries, as a rule, only record general usage, and the inevitable result is merely a vicious circle of ever-increasing chaos. However, that is far preferable to the recommendation in the so-called "useful rule", which is neither useful nor valid. Doubt about what? the physical union of two or more words or the form of a compound?

Curme: A Grammar of the English Language, Volumes II and III (1935)

The problems of compounding and hyphenation, as such, are not given any attention in these two very comprehensive textbooks on English Grammar. However, interspersed throughout them are several sections devoted entirely to different aspects of compounding, under special headings such as Group-Words, Compound Nouns, Compound Adjectives, etc. Since all these sections are dominated by the so-called "two-word form" idea (see *ante*, p. 9) and since all of them are in very close harmony, it is sufficient for the purpose of the present volume to limit its review to the most important of the sections, namely, that on compound nouns.

In the case of both common and proper nouns a group of two or more nouns often forms a unit, a compound: *toothpick, tablecloth, sidewalk; George Washington, the Black Sea, James Russell Lowell; the White House, the Northshore Hotel . . . Vanity Fair* (novel by Thackeray), etc. Notice that we do not always write real compounds as one word. (Vol. II, p. 4, par. 6.)

Only partly valid.

In the first place, a unit is not necessarily a compound. There are many kinds of grammatical unity, as word-unity, phrase-unity, sentence-unity, etc., each being indicated in its own way; phrase- and sentence-unity are properly indicated syntactically; word-unity, on the other hand, is properly indicated only by physical union.

In the second place, it will be seen at a glance that the author, by the designation of this category of composite proper names as "real compounds", has gone to the extreme limit in his application of the invalid "two-word form" idea, although he has not actually used that expression. Paradoxical as it may seem, this logical application of an invalid theory, by very reason of its logic, will do more than any amount of argument to show up its invalidity. Incidentally, the examples *Black Sea* and *White House* are comprised of an adjective and a noun, not "of two nouns".

Although it is very true that certain proper names are, indeed, "real compounds" (for example: *Rosemary*; *Henderson-Smith*), the implication that all proper names consisting of a group of two or more separate nouns are "real compounds" is simply not justifiable. In the opinion of the author of the present volume, two nouns comprising an individual name such as *George Washington* are merely nouns used in apposition.† A comparison of modern personal names with their ancient forms makes this point perfectly clear. For example, *John Smith* is merely a development from *John the Smith*, in which form the true apposition is instantly recognizable. Moreover, as in all other cases of nouns in apposition, either noun in a personal name may be used alone to indicate the person (object) referred to; this is not the case in a *bona-fide* compound word, for it takes all the elements combined to clearly convey the unit idea inherent in a compound—that being the sole reason underlying the compounding. *John Smith* may be called either *John* or *Smith* without any ambiguity; but the unit idea inherent in the *bona-fide* compound word *spinning-wheel*, which is also composed of two nouns (one a gerund), cannot possibly be conveyed by either of the component words alone.

In this connection it might be asked: If one such proper name is considered a "real compound" by reason of its unity, why should not all proper names, by reason of their unity, be so considered? There is only one logical answer: They should be. But the implications in that answer are far-reaching, for there are innumerable proper names, all units, which are composed of either phrases or sentences (for example: *Of Human Bondage* [book]; *An Englishman Looks at the World* [book]; *Of Thee I Sing* [musical comedy]). And if these particular phrase-units and sentence-units, whose unity is emphasized by capital letters, are considered "real compounds", why are not all phrase-units and sentence-units so considered, their unity being just as real although not so strongly emphasized? And to this question there is also only one logical answer, which reduces the original premise—the two-word-form idea—to utter absurdity. (See also *post*, p. 62.)

† Using two nouns in apposition is very nearly the same as using the first noun as an adjective. See quotation from the *Standard Dictionary*, *post*, p. 81.

Thomas, Manchester, and Scott: Composition for College Students (1936)

The authors of this textbook on composition made no attempt to solve the problems of either compounding or hyphenation. That they realized fully the existence of such problems, however, is clearly evident from the following paragraphs on hyphenation:

Whether an expression containing two originally separate words (such as *football, ground squirrel, well-bred, classmate, class day, floodgate, flood tide, self-denial, hidebound, high-minded, to-morrow, so-called*) is to be written "solid," that is, as one unhyphenated word, or as a compound word with a hyphen, or as two separate words, is often a perplexing question. In many instances, moreover, practice varies. An acceptable course in any particular case is to consult a standard dictionary. If the expression does not appear except in the separate entries of its component parts, it is to be written as two separate words. If it does appear as a single entry, the question is settled by the form in which it is printed. (p. 292.)

There are few if any invariable rules for the use of the hyphens in compound words. For a given word, consult the most recent good dictionary. (p. 719.)

Special attention is called to the first of these paragraphs, which recognizes only two categories of real compounds, namely, solid words and hyphenated words; two-word phrases are very definitely denominated as "two separate words". That is a hopeful sign of the times, Curme to the contrary notwithstanding. The following specific rule on compound adjectives also has some real bearing on this particular question:

Use hyphens to connect words so closely associated as to produce the effect of a single adjective. (p. 719.)

Expressed differently, this rule states that the unit idea inherent in any particular combination of words alone determines compounding; it is therefore perfectly valid.

It is to be regretted that the authors of this volume, to whom the problems of compounding were so apparent, were content to merely refer their students to inconsistent authorities.

Bleyer: Newspaper Writing and Editing (1923)

Clearness is the first requisite of good news writing. Only when words, sentences, and paragraphs yield their meaning with the least possible effort on the part of readers, can news stories be read quickly. (p. 81.)

Headlines . . . have come to be, next to the news itself, the most important part of our newspapers. . . . Well-written heads that give clearly and accurately the information of greatest significance . . . are an integral part of the newspaper. (p. 308.)

Regarded as a bulletin of the most important facts in the news, the headline should present these facts in a clear and concise manner. (p. 311.)

. . . Words condemned by good usage . . . have found a place in the headlines of some newspapers . . . (p. 330.)

These quotations from a textbook on newspaper writing are included in this study merely to show that there is an ideal for the writing of newspaper articles and headlines which is entirely compatible with good form in compounding, even though that particular subject is not discussed in the volume. For, since "clearness is the first requisite" in such writing, and since the sole reason for compounding is to insure clarity of meaning, it is essential that newspapers take particular pains with their compounding. The fact that they are so frequently careless in this matter is undoubtedly due in largest part to speed; certainly it cannot be due to the narrow measure of their columns, for a hyphen takes up no more room than a space and a solid word takes up even less room. Therefore why should they so often use ambiguous two-word phrases when an unambiguous compound word would serve them better? (See the discussion of the "So-Called 'Two-Word Form' of Compound", *post*, p. 62.)

In view of its subtle and wide-spread influence, the Press, merely by its own good usage, could do more to reduce to order the prevailing chaos with respect to compounding than any other institution whatsoever.

STYLE MANUALS

Unlike most grammarians, the compilers of style manuals have given the problems of compounding rather detailed consideration. This is due to the fact that printers are constantly faced with the unavoidable necessity of solving those problems instantly. Not being grammarians primarily, they have all too frequently solved them in a purely practical manner, without due regard for the rules of syntax; at other times they have merely followed, with exceptions, the practice of the particular dictionary used as their office authority. This procedure, unfortunately, has only added to the general confusion.

Theodore Low De Vinne: *The Practice of Typography—Correct Composition* (1901, 1902)

Theodore De Vinne was an outstanding and scholarly leader in the development of artistic printing, and his books on this subject have been used for decades as the criteria of printing style. In the one here under discussion he has devoted an entire section (III) to the subject of compound words, most of which relates entirely to non-controversial points and therefore does not need to be reviewed in the present volume; but his general comments (pp. 61 *et seq.*) are quite pertinent:

Words of variable spelling are rare in ordinary copy, but words that may be compounded are frequent. When to set up two meeting words as two words, when to consolidate them in one word, when to connect them with a hyphen, are prob-

lems that the compositor has to decide almost every hour. He finds it very difficult to get authoritative instruction. There are not many authors who compound words uniformly, and the dictionaries differ, and sometimes are not consistent in rendering words or phrases of similar class. *Arm chair*, *arm-chair*, *armchair*, are suitable illustrations. The proof-reader may overrule the teachings of the dictionary provided by the office as an authority, and may correct proof by some system of his own. The author may object to the rulings of the dictionary and proof-reader, and may insist on his own methods. It follows that there are often wranglings in every printing-house over the propriety of some compounded words.¹

VALUE OF COMPOUNDS

The subject cannot be set aside as frivolous. The importance of making instantly perceptible the union or the distinctiveness of meeting words that might otherwise convey unintended meanings is fairly presented by Mr. [F. Horace] Teall in the three forms *iron fence*, *iron-saw*, and *ironwood*. An iron fence is a fence of iron, which is clearly understood when set as two distinct words. Iron-saw, a saw made to cut iron, if not connected with a hyphen would convey the wrong notion that it was a saw made of iron. Ironwood, the accepted name of a kind of hard wood, would not so clearly convey the intended meaning if set as two words or if it were connected with a hyphen. Other illustrations could be presented to show that the neglect to compound or to keep separate meeting words may lead to unforeseen misunderstandings.

Here De Vinne appears to accept Horace Teall's theory that LITERALNESS of meaning governs the use of the hyphen in compounding, for a discussion of the invalidity of which see *ante*, page 15.

THEORY OF COMPOUNDING

The theory of compounding is quite intelligibly presented in many English grammars. When two words meet which convey one meaning, with the emphasis of pronunciation upon the first word, the two words should be consolidated or connected with the hyphen, as in *laughter-loving*. When emphasis is required for the second word, the two words may not be connected with the hyphen.

Here follows a reference to a conflicting accent theory of Gould Brown, commented upon on page 24, *ante*. In view of this reference it is a little hard to understand exactly what De Vinne intended by the last sentence—whether he meant to make the words solid or to leave them separate; Gould Brown did not consider accent the criterion for keeping words apart.

. . . Two words should not be connected with the hyphen when separated words will convey the meaning with sufficient distinctness.

This statement is valid, so far as it goes; but, as previously stated, two words should not be connected in solid form either if the meaning is perfectly clear without compounding.

¹It is not the purpose of the writer to lay down new rules or to take part in the controversies of opposing systems. For this work it is enough to present examples of words and word-joinings that have met with general approval.—De Vinne.

Although De Vinne recognized fully the importance of compounding, he utterly failed to solve any of the inherent difficulties; on the contrary, by apparently accepting conflicting theories, he really contributed to the existing chaos, in spite of his more or less non-controversial rules regarding the use of the hyphen in specific cases. In one thing, however, he was most consistent: his proper designation of two-word phrases as two distinct (i.e. separate) words.

Manly and Powell: A Manual for Writers (1925)

The compounding of words is accomplished either by joining two words so as to make one word, or by connecting two words with a hyphen. (p. 80.)

Valid, though incomplete; there are innumerable compounds formed of more than two words.

The modern tendency is against the hyphen, and in favor of uniting in one [meaning *one solid word*] two words which, when united, convey but one idea. (p. 80.)

Not entirely valid. The single idea conveyed by a compound is indicated solely by the physical union of the component words, not by the solid form; hyphenated compounds also convey only "one idea". It is undoubtedly true, however, that the modern tendency in compounding is toward the solid form.

Thus far, however, this practice can be spoken of only as a *tendency*, and there are many compound words which are better hyphenated than consolidated. The following rules are designed to cover such cases.

Here follow twenty-one numbered rules for the use or non-use of the hyphen, all of which are case-decisions based upon no apparent governing principle. Some of these rules are workable and therefore valid, others are not; only a few of them are of sufficient importance in connection with this study to warrant quotation; they are:

31. Hyphenate, as a rule, nouns formed by the combination of two nouns one of which stands in an objective relation to the other: *mind-reader, story-teller, office-holder, property-owner; hero-worship, child-study; wood-turning, clay-modeling*.

Exceptions are common and brief compounds, usually in a specific or technical sense: *lawgiver, taxpayer, proofreader, bookkeeper, stockholder*.

A large group of these words is formed by words the first element of which is a verbal noun in *-ing* standing in the same relation to the second element as if it were the object of a preposition: *boarding-house, dining-hall, sleeping-room, dwelling-place, printing-office, walking-stick, starting-point, stepping-stone, stumbling-block, working-man*.

These rules are not entirely valid. Many such compound words are, indeed, hyphenated; but the grammatical relation of the component nouns

and their joint meaning are the reasons underlying their physical union, not the reasons underlying their hyphenated or solid form. As to compounding with words ending in *ing*, see *post*, page 64.

40. Combinations with "fold" should be written as one word if the number contains only one syllable; if it contains more, as two (always spell out the number): *twofold*, *tenfold*; *fifteen fold*, *a hundred fold*.

41. Adjectives formed by the suffixation of "like" to a noun are usually written as one word if the noun contains only one syllable . . . ; if it contains more . . . they should be hyphenated.

These inharmonious rules are not valid; the number of syllables in two words is not a proper reason for joining them together or for keeping them apart.

43. The prefix "non-" should ordinarily be followed by a hyphen, except in the commonest words: *non-contagious*, *non-unionist*, *non-interference*; but: *nonage*, *nonsense* [etc.]

Valid. Note that the hyphenated examples have two primary accents, the solid examples only one.

Mawson: Style-Book for Writers and Editors (1926) ‡

The compounding of words is one of the most complex matters confronting the writer, the compositor, and the proof-reader . . . In so far as rules can be laid down, we shall try to solve the difficulty for you. (p. 29.)

Unfortunately, the author of this Style-Book has not succeeded in his efforts to solve the difficulties, principally because of a lack of logic in applying governing principles.

Rule 1. Write solid two nouns used together to form a third:

(1) When the compound has only one accent, and especially when the prefixed noun consists of only one syllable; as, *sunrise*, *workman*.

(2) When one of the elements loses its original accent; as, *cupboard*, *handkerchief*, *twopenny*. (p. 29.)

Not entirely valid: the English language is full of HYPHENED compound nouns, the first element of which is a noun of one syllable (for example, *bull's-eye*; *dog-ear*; *light-year*). With regard to accent, see the following quotation and comments thereon.

Accent or stress is the determining test by which compounds can be distinguished from mere word-groups. In compounds, the accent is thrown on one of the elements; while in ordinary word-groups, the accent is equal. Thus, accent enables us to distinguish the compound *blackbird* and the word group *black bird*. (p. 30.)

Not valid: Accent cannot logically be both the principle governing the union of two or more words into one (as here indicated) and the

‡ Based, in the main, upon Webster; see the Style-Book, p. 29.

principle governing the form (hyphenated or solid) of such united words (as indicated in rule 1 quoted above). It is the grammatical sequence or the meaning—not the accent—that determines whether two or more words should be joined into one; it is meaning alone that determines whether the compound *blackbird* or the phrase *black bird* should be used in any particular instance. Accent undoubtedly does play some part in determining whether a compound word should be solid or hyphenated; but accent, being solely a matter of pronunciation, is not a safe criterion for general use. Even dictionary authorities do not agree on accent, as evidenced by the numerous words whose pronunciation is disputed. A particularly good case in point is the compound word *tomfool*, which is given in Webster (1934) as a solid word with two primary accents and in Standard as a solid word with only one primary accent.

Several numbered rules follow those quoted above, most of which are mere case-decisions; but one of them (rule XXI) is in absolute conflict with the passage on accent last quoted.

RULE XXI. In general, omit the hyphen when its omission causes no ambiguity in sound or sense. When the words have the same meaning with or without the hyphen, the hyphen is obviously unnecessary. Words that lend themselves to grammatical explanation when used separately are, as a rule, written without the hyphen. We subjoin a list of typical two-word compounds . . . (p. 40.)

Not entirely valid, as it makes no distinction between the need for compounding and the need for the hyphen in a compound word. The phrases "omit the hyphen" and "without the hyphen" might imply that the words involved should be solid, except for the fact that the rule is placed immediately under the heading "Separate Words". Note in the last sentence the self-contradictory term "two-word compound". This sentence and the subjoined list are convincing evidence of the influence of Webster's so-called "two-word form" idea, for a discussion of which see *ante*, page 9 and *post*, page 62.

Highton: Practical Proofreading (1928)

THE COMPOUNDING OF WORDS. Like the subject of punctuation, the compounding of words is a prolific source of conflicting opinion and variance in practise. Whether certain groups of words shall or shall not be compounded is a question which is bound to arise in the proof-room many times daily. Dictionary authorities themselves differ; authors adopt and adhere to arbitrary methods and systems of their own; proofreaders are often at variance with one another as to the propriety of compounding. Under the circumstances, compounding naturally looms up perplexingly before the student. (p. 166.)

During a long experience in proofreading, however, the author has found that no one authority on the subject of compounding has developed a better basis for study or system to follow than the late F. Horace Teall. His system has been followed throughout this work. (p. 167.)

The above paragraphs indicate that the system of compounding advocated by the United Typothetae of America—the publishers of the

volume and one of the most influential groups of printers in America—is the system first promulgated by Horace Teall and later incorporated in the Standard Dictionary. Since this system has already been commented upon at length (see *ante*, p. 14), comment hereunder is unnecessary.

University of Chicago Press: A Manual of Style (1928, 1937)

The fact that this manual discusses the whole subject of compounding under the single heading "Hyphen" indicates an inadequate appreciation of the first and most important problem involved, namely: Is compounding (the physical union of words) actually necessary? It is therefore not surprising to find in the rules a confusion of thought between the need for compounding and the need for a hyphen in a compound word. This confusion of thought is undoubtedly due to the influence of Webster and its so-called "two-word forms" || (see *post*, p. 62).

THE HYPHEN. 243. A hyphen is used to show (1) the combination of two or more words into a single term (compound word) representing a new idea . . . The tendency is to omit the hyphen between compound words whenever current usage establishes a new meaning for them in union. However, many such words are better hyphenated than consolidated. The following rules are designed to cover such cases, but it must be remembered that they become invalid when common usage has made the solid form easily recognized without a chance of misinterpretation. (1928 ed., p. 108.)

THE HYPHEN. 203. A hyphen is used to show (1) the combination of two or more words into a single term (compound word) representing a new idea . . . The tendency is to omit the hyphen between the elements of compound words whenever current usage establishes a new meaning for them in union. The following rules mention such words as are better hyphenated than consolidated. (1937 ed., p. 103.)

The first sentence in each of these two rules is in absolute conflict with the second: if the hyphen in a compound word indicates "a new idea", why should it be omitted when current usage has established "a new meaning" for the word? Moreover, each last sentence, and the several rules providing specifically for the use of the hyphen, themselves indicate that the statement regarding "tendency" is not valid.

Since the specific rules for the use of the hyphen (1928 ed., nos. 244-263; 1937 ed., nos. 204-228), with their numerous exceptions, are mostly case-decisions involving no stated governing principle, only those of real importance from the viewpoint of this study are here considered. Some of them are valid; others are not. In either case the exceptions are too numerous for comfortable workability.

204 (a). Do not hyphenate adjectives formed of two proper names having their own fixed meaning: [Examples given are *Old Testament times*, *New York subways*, *Old English spellings*, *Scotch Presbyterian doctrines*]. (1937 ed.)

|| The University of Chicago Press uses Webster as its authority (see *Manual*, 1928 ed., p. 185; 1937 ed., pp. 108 and 179).

Valid, the unity of composite proper names being sufficiently indicated by capital letters. The importance of this rule lies in its implication that two-word proper names are, in fact, two words (see Curme, *ante*, pp. 29-30).

206. A present participle united (1) with a noun to form a new noun with a different meaning from that which would be conveyed by the two words taken separately . . . should take a hyphen: [Among examples given are *boiling-point*, *boarding-house*, *dining-hall*, *dwelling-place*, *printing-office*, all of which are formed of a gerund and a noun—NOT of a "present participle" and a noun †]. (1937 ed.)

Rule 206 is fundamentally invalid in that it erroneously designates a gerund (verbal noun) as a present participle (verbal adjective) and erroneously implies that "meaning" governs hyphenation. As stated hereinbefore, "meaning" governs only the compounding (physical union) of words, not the hyphenation (method of compounding). With regard to compounding with gerunds and present participles, see the discussion on page 64, *post*.

National Book Manufacturers Association: Recommendations for Standardized Preparation of Manuscript, Order Form, and Manual of Style (Undated)

COMPOUNDS. A simple plan in compounding is as follows: When one or both words are of one syllable only, make one word (*handbook*, *cornmill*, *bedroom*); if of two syllables, use the hyphen (*story-book*, *paper-mill*, *bucket-shop*); if of three or more syllables, make two words (*business house*, *delivery man*). (p. 25.)

Not valid. Unfortunately, in view of the idiosyncrasies of the English language, there is no such thing as a "simple plan in compounding". But, of all the so-called "simple" plans, this one is the most invalid. In the first place, it takes no cognizance of the real purpose in compounding; in the second place, it is a mere rule of thumb, without any apparent underlying principle; and, in the third place, although many hyphens would be discarded under the first and third clauses of the rule, many others would be inserted under the second clause, thus removing from the language innumerable compound words which have been in common use for hundreds of years and adding hyphens to innumerable compound words which have invariably been solid for hundreds of years. Among such changed forms would be:

balllike instead of *ball-like*;
crossstitch instead of *cross-stitch*;
blood-thirsty instead of *bloodthirsty*;
butter-fly instead of *butterfly*;
black-berry instead of *blackberry*;
ever-lasting instead of *everlasting*;
scandal mongering instead of *scandalmongering*.

† A present participle always denotes continuing action; a gerund never does.

It is the understanding of the author that this recommendation was never accepted by the Book Manufacturers; in any case it is most unlikely that the unusual and unnatural forms would ever have met with general approval. In this connection and for the sake of a complete study, it might be well to note that, at the time of the 1933 revision of the Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office, the advisory board had before it for consideration a similar but much better syllable rule for the use of the hyphen in compound words, which it discarded as invalid. This rule read as follows:

To insure readability a compound made from two words is hyphenated if each word has more than one syllable; but if either of the words is a monosyllable the compound is easily read without the hyphen and is therefore written as a solid word except to avoid mispronunciation and in a few clearly defined classes of words that take the hyphen for special reasons.

If the number of syllables in two or more words had been a valid rule governing the formation of compounds, it would undoubtedly have been universally accepted as such long ago, since no rule could be more easily applied. But a cursory glance at any comprehensive list of compound words will instantly reveal the invalidity.

United States Government Printing Office Style Manual (1933)

A compound word is a union of two or more words, either with or without a hyphen.

A valid definition, since it indicates that the words must be physically united.

A compound word conveys a unit idea that is not conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession. . . . The formation of all compounds . . . involves the answer to two questions: (1) Is a compound word needed? . . . (2) Is the compound word to be hyphenated or solid?

Valid statements, with proper emphasis on the two problems.

A compound word is needed only if the intended meaning is not clearly conveyed by the same words in unconnected succession.

A valid principle, since it indicates that grammar and meaning are the sole criteria for compounding, the physical union of words.

A compound word is to be hyphenated only if a hyphen is needed to facilitate understanding, aid readability, or insure a correct pronunciation; otherwise it is to be solid.

A valid principle, since it indicates definitely that compounds are hyphenated to insure intelligibility. However, it is not complete in that it

does not indicate that the hyphen is also used to denote temporary expediency.

The definition and general principles are followed by numerous specific rules for both compounding and hyphenation, most of which are valid; two of them, however, conflict with the enunciated principles and are therefore invalid. One of these two is omitted entirely from the 1935 edition of the manual; the other appears in the 1935 edition in completely changed form. All the valid rules are incorporated in some form in the Style Manual of the Department of State for 1937 and are therefore commented upon at length hereinafter.

The above-noted imperfection in the Printing Office system of 1933 was due entirely to a last-minute compromise in the advisory committee charged with the drawing up of the rules; but, in spite of this imperfection, the system as a whole marked a great step forward in the matter of compounding.

The following words are taken from the list of compounds in this edition of the manual: *afore-going*, *afore-mentioned*; *bedmaker*, *bookmaker*; *bookkeeper*, *bookseller*; *ever-blooming*, *ever-during*; *featherstitch(ing)*, *featherstitch(ed)*; *good-looking*, *good-natured*; *laughing-stock*, *walking-beam*, *walking-wheel*. As these words indicate, the list itself is comparatively free of inconsistency. Although, in harmony with one of the invalid rules, it does contain a few illegitimate two-word phrases (for example, *dining room*; *drawing room*), nevertheless such phrases have been properly designated as "two words"—not "two-word forms of compounds" (see the manual, p. 165).

United States Government Printing Office Style Manual (1935)

The definition and principles given in the 1935 edition of the Printing Office manual are almost identical with those in the 1933 edition, but a few of the rules are different. Apparently, in the effort to make the rules in this edition harmonize more completely with the general principles, other inconsistencies crept into them which have reacted to their greater disadvantage; for example, see the revised list of compounds in the 1935 edition, where there will be found such inconsistent forms as the following: *aforegoing*, *afore-mentioned*; *bookmaker*, *bed maker**; *bookkeeper*, *book seller**; *everlasting*, *ever during**; *paperhanging*, *paper making**; *featherstitch*, *finger-cut*; *featherstitching*, *finger cutting**; *good-natured*, *good looking**; *laughingstock*, *smelling salts*. Note the differences in form between some of these words and those taken from the 1933 edition. However, there is good reason to hope that in a

* The most deplorable change in the 1935 edition of the Printing Office manual was the switch from legitimate (hyphenated or solid) compound words to illegitimate two-word phrases such as these, and the designation of such phrases by the misnomer "two-word forms" (see the manual, p. 55).

future revised edition, if not in the reprint now in process (1938), the inconsistencies will be entirely eliminated and the rules and the list will harmonize completely with the governing principles.

Style Manual of the Department of State (1937)

The system of compounding given in the Style Manual of the Department of State is a rearrangement and development of the system given in the 1933 edition of the Style Manual of the Government Printing Office, the vital differences being that the grammatical element is clearly brought out in the Department manual and that all the rules in this manual conform absolutely with the general principles as stated. Since a complete exposition of the system, as slightly revised and augmented, is given hereinafter on pages 79-98, detailed comment hereunder is omitted; the list of compound words contained in this manual was used as the basis of the alphabetic list printed at the end of the present volume (see *post*, pp. 101 *et seq.*).

COMPARATIVE TABLES

The two following tables have been prepared as an ocular demonstration of the chaos abounding in compound words.

Table I is a comparative list of compound words and two-word phrases taken from six editions of Webster. The words included in the table fall into seven categories:

- (1) Compounds (solid or hyphenated) that began and ended in the same form.
- (2) Compounds that began in solid form and ended in hyphenated form.
- (3) Compounds that began in hyphenated form and ended in solid form.
- (4) Compounds that began in either solid or hyphenated form and ended either as legitimate or illegitimate phrases.
- (5) Compounds that varied in form from issue to issue.
- (6) Analogous words with analogous forms.
- (7) Analogous words with differing forms.

While it is true that in many of these instances the development of a word as here indicated has been logical and in perfect conformity with current usage, it is equally true that in many instances the development indicated has been illogical and in absolute conflict with current usage. Indeed, this table proves conclusively that Webster has been an erratic authority on the subject of compound words over a long period of years. It might even be said with justification that it has actually contributed in large measure to the prevailing chaos, particularly since, in its 1890 edition, it so ruthlessly tore apart legitimate compound words that had been in the language for years—even centuries—and turned them into two-word phrases which, later (in the 1909 and 1913 editions), it designated by the misnomer "two-word forms" of compounds (see *ante*, pp. 8-9). Special attention is called to the variant forms of the words in this table indicated in the first column by an asterisk.

Table II is a comparative list of compound words and two-word phrases given in the latest editions of the several dictionaries and in the style manuals of the United States Government. It illustrates very clearly the chaotic inconsistency of general practice; it also indicates very clearly that every form of compound word given in the Style Manual of the Department of State, as augmented, has the weight of some recognized

authority behind it; for it includes all the categories of compounds provided for therein. These categories are indicated in the first column by the numbers of the paragraphs of that system which are applicable to the specific words. The dates in the last column indicate approximately when the words first came into use. The 1933 edition of the Printing Office manual is used in this table because the system of compounding therein was the basis of the system in the Style Manual of the Department of State for 1937 and because the harmony between them, although not absolute, is thereby made more manifest.

A close study of these tables reveals the following facts with regard to present-day practice:

- (1) The consensus of authorities undoubtedly favors keeping words apart if the meaning is clear without compounding.
- (2) The consensus of authorities undoubtedly favors an invariable form (solid or hyphenated) for a single compound word, regardless of its various meanings.
- (3) The consensus of authorities undoubtedly favors analogous forms (solid or hyphenated) for analogous words, unless some typographic or phonetic reason interferes, such as the doubling or tripling of a vowel, or unless derivation prevents.
- (4) The trend of modern practice in compounding (that is, in the physical union of words) is toward the simpler (solid) form.
- (5) Compound words have for hundreds of years originated in both solid form and hyphenated form and in innumerable instances have maintained the same form without change.

TABLE I
COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES GIVEN
IN THE WEBSTER DICTIONARIES ‡

‡ See the preceding comment on this table, *ante*, p. 43; for the preferred forms, see the Alphabetic List of Compound Words, *post*, p. 101.

1828 edition	1879 edition	1890 edition	1909 edition 1913 edition	1934 edition
† above-mentioned	above-mentioned	above-mentioned	above-mentioned	above-mentioned
† aforementioned	aforementioned	aforementioned	aforementioned	afore-mentioned
.....	.....	.....	† airship	airship
air-vessel	air-vessel	air vessel	.....	.....
*	† air-way	air way	airway	airway
all-hail (ex.)	all-hail (interj.)	all hail (interj.) all-hail (v.)	all hail all-hail (v.)	all hail
apple-pie	apple-pie	apple pie	apple pie	apple pie
apple-tree	apple-tree	apple tree	apple tree	apple tree
.....	† aye-aye	aye-aye	aye-aye	aye-aye
backbone	backbone	backbone	backbone	backbone
backdoor (n.)	backdoor (n.)	back door backdoor (adj.)	back door backdoor (adj.)	back door backdoor (adj.)
* backstairs	back-stairs	back stairs backstairs (adj.)	back stairs backstairs (adj.)	back stairs backstairs (adj.)
bane berry	bane-berry	baneberry	baneberry	baneberry
.....	bar-iron	bar iron	bar iron	bar iron
* bedmaker	bed-maker	bedmaker	.....	bedmaker
bedroom	bedroom	bedroom	bedroom	bedroom
.....	.....	bee bird	bee bird	bee bird
* † bee-eater	bee-eater	bee-eater	bee eater	bee eater
* † beef-eater	beef-eater	beefeater	beefeater	beefeater
black-berry	blackberry	blackberry	blackberry	blackberry
.....	blackboard	blackboard	blackboard	blackboard
black-chalk	black-chalk	.....	black chalk	black chalk
black-fish	blackfish	blackfish	blackfish	blackfish
Black-forest	Black-forest	Black Forest	.....	.....
blue-cap (n.)	blue-cap (n.)	bluecap (n.)	bluecap (n.)	bluecap (n.)
bondman	bondman	bondman	bondman	bondman
bond-woman	bondwoman	bondwoman	bondwoman	bondwoman
.....	book-case	bookcase	bookcase	bookcase
book-keeper	book-keeper	bookkeeper	bookkeeper	bookkeeper
book-keeping	book-keeping	bookkeeping	bookkeeping	bookkeeping
booklearning	book-learning	book learning	book learning	book learning
† bridemaid	bride-maid	bridemaid	bridesmaid	bridesmaid
.....	brides-maid	bridesmaid	bride-maid (obs.)	bridesmaid bride-maid
broken-hearted	broken-hearted	broken-hearted	broken-hearted	brokenhearted
.....	bullet-proof	bullet-proof	|| bullet-proof	bulletproof

* Special attention is called to the variant treatment of the words starred in the first column.

† A dagger indicates a word that appears also in table II, *post*, p. 53.

|| Clearly hyphenated in 1909 ed.; hyphen uncertain in 1913 ed.

1828 edition	1879 edition	1890 edition	1909 edition 1913 edition	1934 edition
† bull's-eye	bull's-eye	bull's-eye	bull's-eye	bull's-eye
† cannot	cannot	cannot	cannot	cannot
chafing-dish	chafing-dish	chafing dish	chafing dish	chafing dish
chatter-box	chatter-box	chatterbox	chatterbox	chatterbox
† chicken-hearted	chicken-hearted	chicken-hearted	chicken-hearted	chickenhearted
.....	† chief-justice	chief justice	chief justice	chief justice
Christmas-day	Christmas-day	Christmas day	Christmas Day	Christmas Day
church-history	church-history	church history	.....	.....
* † close-fisted	close-fisted	closefisted	closefisted	closefisted
* † close-handed	close-handed	closehanded	close-handed	closehanded
* close-tongued	close-tongued	close-tongued	close-tongued	close-tongued
† coal-black	coal-black	coal-black	coal-black	coal-black
* † cold-blooded	cold-blooded	cold-blooded	cold-blooded	cold-blooded
* † cold-hearted	cold-hearted	cold-hearted	cold-hearted	coldhearted
copyhold	copy-hold	copyhold	copyhold	copyhold
† copyholder	copy-holder	copyholder	copyholder	copyholder
* † counting-house	counting-house	countinghouse	countinghouse	countinghouse
* † counting-room	counting-room	countingroom	countingroom	counting room
.....	.....	.....	.....	countryfolk
countryman	countryman	countryman	countryman	countryman
.....	country-woman	countrywoman	countrywoman	countrywoman
† court-martial (n.)	court-martial (n.)	court-martial (n., v.)	court-martial (n., v.)	court-martial (n., v.)
*	cross-fire	cross fire	cross fire cross-fire (v.)	cross fire cross-fire (v.) crossfire (adj.)
.....	cross-patch (n.)	crosspatch (n.)	crosspatch (n.)	crosspatch (n.)
† cupbearer	cup-bearer	cupbearer	cupbearer	cupbearer
.....	.....	.....	cup-marker	cup marker
.....	.....	† cure-all (n.)	cure-all (n.)	cure-all (n.)
.....	† deaf-mute	deaf-mute	deaf-mute	deaf-mute
† double-dye	double-dye	double-dye	double-dye	double-dye
† drawing-room	drawing-room	drawing-room	drawing-room	drawing room
† dressing-room	dressing-room	dressing room	dressing room	dressing room
.....	dry-dock (n.)	dry dock	dry dock dry-dock (v.)	dry dock dry-dock (v.)
ebbtide	ebb-tide	ebb tide	ebb tide	ebb tide
* † eggbird	egg-bird	egg-bird	egg bird	egg bird
*	egg-cup	egg-cup	egg cup	eggcup

* † For footnote, see *ante*, p. 46.

1828 edition	1879 edition	1890 edition	1909 edition 1913 edition	1934 edition
* † everduring (adj.)	.....	everduring	everduring	everduring
* .....	.....	.....	.....	ever-duringness
† everlasting (n., adj.)	everlasting	everlasting	everlasting	everlasting
everlastingness	everlastingness	everlastingness	everlastingness	everlastingness
everliving (adj.)	ever-living (adj.)	everliving (adj.)	everliving (adj.)	everliving (adj.)
† fellow-citizen	fellow-citizen (see fellow)	fellow-citizen fellow citizen	.....	fellow citizen
† fellow-feeling (n.)	fellow-feeling (n.)	fellow-feeling (n.)	fellow feeling	fellow feeling
fireball	fire-ball	fireball	fireball	fireball
.....	fire-eater	fire eater	fire eater	fire-eater
fire-engine	fire-engine	fire engine	fire engine	fire engine
.....	† fire-proof	fireproof	fireproof	fireproof
.....	† first-class (adj.)	first-class (adj.)	first-class (adj.)	first-class (adj.)
† first-rate	first-rate	first-rate	first-rate	first-rate
flying-bridge	flying-bridge	flying bridge	flying bridge	flying bridge
flying-fish	flying-fish	flying fish	flying fish	flying fish
football	foot-ball	football	football	football
.....	forget-me-not	forget-me-not	forget-me-not	forget-me-not
* freewill (n.)	free-will (n., adj.)	free will freewill (adj.)	free will freewill (adj.)	free will freewill (adj.)
.....	German-paste	German paste	German paste	German paste
.....	† go-between (n.)	go-between (n.)	go-between (n.)	go-between (n.)
† good-fellow	.....	.....	good fellow	good fellow
† good-fellowship	good-fellowship	good-fellowship	good-fellowship	good-fellowship
.....	† good for nothing	good for nothing (adj., n.)	good for nothing (n.)	good-for-nothing (adj., n.)
.....	.....	.....	† good-looking	good-looking
* † good-will (n.) good will	good-will (n.)	good will	good will goodwill (n.)	good will goodwill (n.)
governor elect (under elect)	governor elect (under elect)	governor elect (under elect)	governor elect (under elect)	governor-elect (under elect)
† great-grandfather	great-grandfather	great-grandfather	great-grandfather	great-grandfather
half-pay (n., adj.)	half-pay (n.)	half pay	half pay	half pay half-pay (adj.)
high-born	high-born	highborn	highborn	highborn
.....	high-bred	high-bred	high-bred	highbred
high church	high church	High Church	High Church	High Church
.....	.....	High-Churchman	High-Churchman	High-churchman
high-priest	high-priest	high priest	high priest	high priest
.....	.....	.....	† holdup (n.)	holdup (n.)
* homekeeping	homekeeping	home-keeping	home-keeping	homekeeping

* † For footnote, see *ante*, p. 46.

1828 edition	1879 edition	1890 edition	1909 edition 1913 edition	1934 edition
* housekeeping	housekeeping	housekeeping	housekeeping	housekeeping
.....	† humming-bird	humming bird	humming bird	hummingbird
|| ill-being	.....	.....	ill-being	ill-being
ill-bred	ill-bred	ill-bred	ill-bred	ill-bred
|| ill-breeding	ill-breeding	ill breeding	ill breeding	ill breeding
|| ill-looking	ill-looking	ill-looking	ill-looking	ill-looking
ill-nature	ill nature	ill nature	ill nature	ill nature
† ill-will	ill-will	ill will	ill will	ill will
imposing-stone	imposing-stone	imposing stone	imposing stone	imposing stone (see impose)
* † in as much inasmuch	inasmuch	in as much inasmuch	in as much inasmuch	inasmuch in as much
* † ironhearted	iron-hearted	iron-hearted	iron-hearted	ironhearted
ironmonger	iron-monger	ironmonger	ironmonger	ironmonger
.....	Know-nothing (n.)	Know-nothing (n.)	know-nothing (n.)	know-nothing (n.)
.....	labor-saving	labor-saving	labor-saving	laborsaving
† laughing-stock	laughing-stock	laughingstock	laughingstock	laughingstock
life-blood	life-blood	lifeblood	lifeblood	lifeblood
.....	life-interest	life interest	life interest	life interest
lifetime	life-time	lifetime	lifetime	lifetime
* lightfingered	light-fingered	light-fingered	light-fingered	light-fingered
* lightfooted	light-footed	light-footed	light-footed	light-footed
* lightheaded	light-headed	light-headed	light-headed	lightheaded
* lighthearted	light-hearted	light-hearted	light-hearted	lighthearted
.....	.....	.....	† light year	light-year
.....	† longshore-man	longshoreman	longshoreman	longshoreman
long-suffering	long-suffering	long-suffering	long-suffering	long-suffering
long-winded	long-winded	long-winded	long-winded	long-winded
† looker on	looker-on	looker-on	looker-on	looker-on
* looking-glass	looking-glass	looking-glass	looking-glass	looking glass
* loving-kindness	loving-kindness	loving-kindness	loving-kindness	loving-kindness
† low-born	low-born	lowborn	lowborn	lowborn
low-bred	low-bred	lowbred	lowbred	lowbred
.....	low-lived	low-lived	low-lived	low-lived
.....	make-believe (n.)	make-believe (n.)	make-believe (n.)	make-believe (n.)
market-man	market-man	marketman	.....	marketman
market-woman	market-woman	market woman	market woman	.....
master-piece	masterpiece	masterpiece	masterpiece	masterpiece
master-stroke	master-stroke	master stroke	master stroke	master stroke

* † For footnote, see *ante*, p. 46.|| It is more consonant . . . to the genius of our language, to treat these and similar words as compounds.—Webster, 1828 ed., under *ill*.

1828 edition	1879 edition	1890 edition	1909 edition 1913 edition	1934 edition
.....	.....	merrymaker	merrymaker	merrymaker
merrymaking	merry-making	merrymaking	merrymaking	merrymaking
mischief-maker	mischief-maker	mischief-maker	mischief-maker	mischief-maker
mischief-making	mischief-making	mischief-making	mischief-making	mischief-making
* mocking-bird	mocking-bird	mocking bird	mocking bird	mockingbird
mocking-stock	mocking-stock	mockingstock	mockingstock	mockingstock
* money-broker	money-broker	money broker	money broker	money broker
* money-changer	money-changer	money changer	.....	money-changer
* money-lender	money-lender	.....	.....	moneylender
† mother-in-law	mother-in-law	mother-in-law	mother-in-law	mother-in-law
† mother of pearl	mother-of-pearl	mother-of-pearl	mother-of-pearl	mother-of-pearl
† new-fashioned	new-fashioned	newfashioned	new-fashioned	new-fashioned
nine-fold	ninefold	ninefold	ninefold	ninefold
nine-score	nine-score	ninescore	ninescore	ninescore
† non-entity	nonentity	nonentity	nonentity	nonentity
† non-essential	non-essential	nonessential	nonessential	nonessential
note-book	note-book	notebook	notebook	notebook
† old-fashioned	old-fashioned	old-fashioned	old-fashioned	old-fashioned
.....	.....	.....	.....	† one half
* openhanded	open-handed	open-handed	open-handed	openhanded
* openhearted	open-hearted	open-hearted	open-hearted	open-hearted
.....	† paper-hanger	paper hanger	paper hanger	paper hanger
.....	paper-knife	paper knife paper-knife paperknife	.....	paper knife
paper-money	paper money	paper money	paper money	paper money
*	paper-weight	paperweight	paper weight	paperweight
.....	passer-by	passer-by	passer-by	passer-by
penknife	penknife	penknife	penknife	penknife
postmaster	postmaster	postmaster	postmaster	postmaster
post-office	post-office	post office	post office	post office
.....	.....	.....	† proof reading	proofreading
.....	† quasi-contract	quasi contract	quasi contract	quasi contract
.....	rolling-mill	rolling mill	rolling mill	rolling mill
rolling-pin	rolling-pin	rolling-pin	rolling-pin	rolling pin
running-rigging	running rigging	running rigging	running rigging	running rigging
running-title	running title	running title	running title	running title
† safe-conduct (n.)	safe-conduct (n.)	safe-conduct (n.)	safe-conduct (n.)	safe-conduct (n.)
safe-keeping	safe-keeping	safe-keeping	safe-keeping	safekeeping
sail-maker	sail-maker	sailmaker	sailmaker	sailmaker

* † For footnote, see *ante*, p. 46.

1828 edition	1879 edition	1890 edition	1909 edition 1913 edition	1934 edition
sail-making	.....	sailmaking	.....	sailmaking
saveall (n.)	save-all (n.)	save-all (n.)	save-all (n.)	save-all (n.)
savings-bank	savings-bank	savings bank	savings bank	savings bank
† self-confident	self-confident	self-confident	self-confident	self-confident
serving-maid	serving-maid	serving maid	.....	serving-woman
serving-man	serving-man	serving man	.....	servingman
sheep-shearing	sheep-shearing	sheep-shearing	sheepshearing	sheepshearing
sheep's-eye	sheep's-eye	sheep's-eye	sheep's eye sheep's-eye	sheep's eye sheep's-eye (v.)
sheep's-head	sheep's-head	sheepshead	sheepshead	sheepshead
shell-fish	shell-fish	shellfish	shellfish	shellfish
.....	.....	.....	.....	shell snail
.....	snake-bird	snakebird	snakebird	snakebird
soothsay	soothsay	soothsay	soothsay	soothsay
soothsayer	soothsayer	soothsayer	soothsayer	soothsayer
soothsaying	soothsaying	soothsaying	soothsaying	soothsaying
* † spinning-jenny	spinning-jenny	spinning jenny	spinning jenny	spinning jenny
* † spinning-wheel	spinning-wheel	spinning wheel	spinning wheel	spinning wheel
steam-boat	steam-boat	steamboat	steamboat	steamboat
steam-engine	steam-engine	steam engine	steam engine	steam engine
steering-wheel	steering-wheel	steering wheel	.....	steering wheel
* † stepping-stone	stepping-stone	stepping-stone	stepping-stone	steppingstone
.....	.....	† T rail	T rail	T rail
.....	T-square	T square	T square	T square
† text-book	text-book	text-book	textbook	textbook
† ticktack	tick-tack	ticktack	ticktack	ticktack
† to-day	to-day	to-day	to-day	today to-day
.....	† todo (n.)	to-do (n.)	to-do (n.)	to-do (n.)
.....	† trade-mark	trade-mark	trade-mark	trade-mark trademark
.....	.....	.....	trade name	trade name
.....	twenty-fold	twentyfold	twentyfold	twentyfold
† twofold	twofold	twofold	twofold	twofold
vice-admiral	vice-admiral	vice admiral	vice admiral	vice-admiral
* vice-admiralty	vice-admiralty	vice admiralty	vice admiralty	vice-admiralty
walking-stick	walking-stick	walking stick	walking stick	walking stick
.....	walking-wheel	walking wheel	walking wheel	walking wheel
watch-glass	watch-glass	watch glass	watch glass	watch glass watchglass
* water-cress	water-cress	water cress	water cress watercress	water cress

* † For footnote, see *ante*, p. 46.

<i>1828 edition</i>	<i>1879 edition</i>	<i>1890 edition</i>	<i>1909 edition</i> <i>1913 edition</i>	<i>1934 edition</i>
water-mark	water-mark	watermark	watermark	watermark
weather-board	weather-board	weatherboard	weatherboard	weatherboard
weather-boarding	weather-boarding	weatherboarding	weatherboarding	weatherboarding
† wellbeing	well-being	well-being	well-being	well-being
well-born	well-born	well-born	well-born	wellborn
well-bred	well-bred	well-bred	well-bred	well-bred
*	† well-doing	welldoing	well-doing	well-doing
well-meaning	well-meaning	well-meaning	.....	well-meaning
well-nigh	well-nigh	well-nigh	well-nigh	well-nigh
.....	wide-awake	wide-awake	wide-awake	wide-awake
.....	† wool-gathering	woolgathering	woolgathering	woolgathering
† wrong-doer	wrong-doer	wrongdoer	wrongdoer	wrongdoer
† wrong-doing	wrong-doing	wrongdoing	wrongdoing	wrongdoing
.....	yellow-bird	yellowbird	yellowbird	yellowbird
yellow-hammer	yellow-hammer	yellow-hammer	yellow-hammer	yellowhammer
.....	.....	.....	† yes-no	yes-no

* † For footnote, see *ante*, p. 46.

TABLE II
COMPARATIVE LIST OF COMPOUND WORDS OR PHRASES
COMPRISING
ALL CATEGORIES SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED
FOR IN THE STYLE MANUAL OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AS AUGMENTED

<i>Department of State Manual (1937) as augmented*</i>	<i>Government Printing Office Manual (1933)</i>	<i>Standard (1935)</i>	<i>Webster (1934)†</i>
above-mentioned (adj.) (par. 5a)	above-mentioned	above-mentioned	above-mentioned
aforementioned (adj.) (par. 7b)	afore-mentioned	aforementioned	afore-mentioned
airship (par. 7)	airship	air-ship	airship
airway (par. 7)	airway	airway	airway
Anglomania (par. 11a)	Anglomania	Anglomania	Anglomania
Anglo-Saxon (par. 13c)	Anglo-Saxon (rule applied)	Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon
anti-imperial (par. 13a)	anti-imperial	anti-imperialism	anti-imperialism
aye-aye (par. 3d)	aye-aye	aye-aye	aye-aye
bee-eater (par. 3a)	.....	bee-eater	bee eater
beef-eater (par. 3a) (all meanings)	beefeater	beef-eater beefeater (different mean- ings)	beefeater
bridesmaid (par. 7)	bridesmaid	bridesmaid	bridesmaid
bull's-eye (par. 3c)	bullseye	bull's-eye	bull's-eye
cannot (par. 7)	cannot	cannot	cannot
chicken-hearted (par. 5b)	chicken-hearted	chicken-hearted	chickenhearted
chief justice (par. 1g)	chief justice	chief justice	chief justice
close-fisted (par. 5b)	close-fisted	close-fisted	closefisted
close-handed (par. 5b)	close-handed (rule applied)	close-handed	closehanded
coal-black (par. 3f)	coal-black	coal-black	coal-black
cold-blooded (par. 5b)	cold-blooded	cold-blooded	cold-blooded
cold-bloodedness (par. 8)	cold-bloodedness	cold-bloodedness	cold-bloodedness
cold-hearted (par. 5b)	cold-hearted	cold-hearted	coldhearted
copyholder (par. 7) (all meanings)	copyholder (all meanings)	copyholder copy-holder (different mean- ings)	copyholder (all meanings)
counting-house (par. 4a)	counting house	counting-house	countinghouse
counting-room (par. 4a)	counting room	counting-room	counting room
court martial (par. 1d)	court martial (n., v.)	court martial	court-martial (n., v.)
court-martial (v., u.m.) (pars. 3h, 6)		court-martial (v.)	
cupbearer (par. 7)	cupbearer	cupbearer	cupbearer
cure-all (par. 3h)	cure-all	cure-all	cure-all
deaf-mute (par. 3b)	deafmute	deaf-mute	deaf-mute
double-dye (par. 3b)	.....	double-dye	double-dye
drawing-room (par. 4a)	drawing room	drawing-room	drawing room

* The specific paragraphs governing the form of these words are indicated in each case; see *post*, pp. 68-78.

† For forms given in other editions of Webster, see table I, *ante*, p. 45.

<i>Winston (1935)</i>	<i>Century (1911)</i>	<i>Worcester (1881)</i>	<i>Murray (1888-1955)†</i>
.....	.....	above-mentioned	above-mentioned (1707-h)
.....	.....	above-mentioned	above-mentioned (1587-s)
airship	airship	.....	airship (1888-h) (supp.)
airway	airway	.....	airway (1859-s) (supp.)
Anglomania	Anglomania	Anglomania	Anglomania (1787-s)
Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon	Anglo-Saxon (1610-h)
.....	anti-imperialism	.....	anti-imperial (<i>see</i> anti)
aye-aye	aye-aye	aye-aye	aye-aye (1781-h)
bee eater	bee-eater	bee-eater	bee-eater (1768-h)
beefeater	beef-eater	beef-eater	beefeater (1671-h) beef-eater (1610-h) (different meanings)
bridesmaid	bridesmaid	bride'smaid	bridesmaid (1552-h)
bull's-eye	bull's-eye	bull's-eye	bull's-eye (1690-h)
cannot	cannot	§ cannot	cannot (? 1400-s) (<i>see</i> can, v. 1)
chicken-hearted	chicken-hearted	chicken-hearted	chicken-hearted (1681-h)
chief justice	chief justice	chief-justice	chief justice
closefisted	close-fisted	close-fisted	close-fisted (1608-h)
.....	close-handed	close-handed	close-handed (1585-h)
.....	coal-black	coal-black	coal-black (c. 1386-s)
cold-blooded	cold-blooded	cold-blooded	cold-blooded (1602-h)
.....	.....	.....	cold-bloodedness (1878-h)
cold-hearted	cold-hearted	cold-hearted	cold-hearted (1606-h)
copyholder (all meanings)	copyholder copy-holder (different meanings)	copyholder (tenant)	copyholder (1511-h?) copy-holder (no date) (different meanings)
countinghouse	counting-house	counting-house	counting-house (c. 1483-s)
.....	counting-room	counting-room	counting-room (1712-h)
court-martial (n., v.)	court martial court-martial (v.)	court-martial (n.)	court martial court-martial (v.) (1859-h)
cupbearer	cup-bearer	cup-bearer	cup-bearer (1483-s)
cure-all	cure-all	.....	cure-all (1870-h)
deaf-mute	deaf-mute	deaf-mute	deaf-mute (1837-h)
.....	double-dye	double-dye	double-dye (1602-h)
drawing-room	drawing-room	drawing-room	drawing-room (1675-h)

† The dates in the last column indicate the approximate length of time that the compound words have been in use, as revealed by Murray's citations, *h* or *s* standing for the hyphenated or solid form. Usage prior to the fourteenth century has been disregarded.

§ This word is compounded of *can* and *not*, which are united by the common and best usage.—Worcester.

<i>Department of State Manual (1937) as augmented *</i>	<i>Government Printing Office Manual (1933)</i>	<i>Standard (1935)</i>	<i>Webster (1934)†</i>
dressing-room (par. 4a)	.....	dressing-room	dressing room
eggbird (par. 7)	.....	egg-bird	egg bird
ever-during (par. 5a)	ever-during	ever-during	everduring
everlasting (n., adj.) (pars. 7a, 8)	everlasting	everlasting (n., adj.)	everlasting (n., adj.)
ex-governor (par. 12)	ex-governor	ex-governor (<i>see</i> ex)	ex-governor (<i>see</i> ex)
fellow citizen (par. 1a)	fellow citizen	fellow citizen (<i>see</i> fellow, adj.)	fellow citizen
fellow feeling (par. 1a)	fellow feeling	fellow-feeling	fellow feeling
fireproof (par. 7)	fireproof	fireproof (v.) fire-proof (adj.)	fireproof
first-class (adj., adv.) (par. 3e)	first-class	first-class (adj., adv.)	first-class (adj., adv.)
first-rate (par. 3e)	first-rate	first-rate (n., adj., adv.)	first-rate (n., adj., adv.)
go-between (n.) (par. 4b)	go-between	go-between (n.)	go-between (n.)
good fellow (par. 1d)	good fellow	good fellow	good fellow
good-fellowship (par. 3h)	good-fellowship	good-fellowship	good-fellowship
good-for-nothing (n.) (par. 3h)	.....	good-for-nothing (n., adj.)	good-for-nothing (n., adj.)
good-looking (par. 5a)	good-looking	good-looking	good-looking
good-will (n.) (par. 3h)	goodwill (asset) good will (kindness)	good-will (n.)	good will goodwill (n.)
great-grandfather (par. 8g)	great-grandfather	great-grandfather (<i>see</i> great, 13)	great-grandfather
himself (par. 7d)	himself (rule applied)	himself	himself
hold-up (n.) (par. 4b)	hold-up (n.)	hold-up (n.)	holdup (n.)
house-boat (par. 4d)	house boat	house-boat	houseboat
humming-bird (par. 4a)	.....	humming-bird	hummingbird
ill-will (n.) (par. 3h)	ill will	ill will	ill will
in as much (par. 1h)	inasmuch	inasmuch in as much (<i>see</i> in)	inasmuch in as much
iron-hearted (par. 5b)	iron-hearted	iron-hearted	ironhearted
laughing-stock (par. 4a)	laughing-stock	laughing-stock	laughingstock
light-year (par. 4e)	light-year	light-year	light-year
longshoreman (par. 7a)	longshoreman	longshoreman	longshoreman
looker-on (par. 4b)	looker-on	looker-on	looker-on
low-born (par. 5a)	low-born	low-born	lowborn
mother-in-law (par. 4c)	mother-in-law	mother-in-law	mother-in-law

* † For footnote, *see ante*, p. 54.

<i>Winston (1935)</i>	<i>Century (1911)</i>	<i>Worcester (1881)</i>	<i>Murray (1888-1933)†</i>
.....	dressing-room	dressing-room	dressing-room (1675-h)
.....	egg-bird	egg-bird	egg-bird (1697-h)
.....	ever-during	ever-during	ever-during (1541-s)
everlasting (n., adj.)	everlasting (n., adj.)	everlasting (n., adj.)	everlasting (n., adj.) (1340-s)
ex-governor (<i>see</i> ex)	ex-governor (<i>see</i> ex)	ex-governor (<i>see</i> ex)	ex-governor (<i>see</i> ex) (no date)
.....	fellow-citizen	fellow-citizen	fellow-citizen (1578-h)
fellow feeling	fellow-feeling	fellow-feeling	fellow-feeling (1613-h)
fireproof	fireproof (v.) fire-proof (adj.)	fire-proof	fire-proof (1638-h)
first-class (adj., adv.)	first-class (adj.)	first-class (adj.)	first-class (adj.) (1846-h)
first-rate (n., adj., adv.)	first-rate (n., adj.)	first-rate (adj.)	first-rate (sb., 1825-h; adj., 1671-h)
go-between (n.)	go-between (n.)	go-between (n.)	go-between (n.) (1598-h)
.....	good-fellow (n.)	good-fellow	good-fellow (sb.) (1606-s)
.....	.....	good-fellowship	good-fellowship (1612-h)
.....	good-for-nothing (n., adj.)	good-for-nothing (adj.)	good-for-nothing (n., 1751-h; adj., 1711-h)
good-looking (<i>see</i> goodly)	good-looking (<i>see</i> goodly)	good-looking (<i>see</i> goodly)	good-looking (1780-h)
good will	good-will (n.)	good-will (n.)	goodwill (1602-h)
great-grandfather	great-grandfather	great-grandfather	great-grandfather (1513-h)
himself	himself	himself	himself (1388-s)
holdup (n.)	(to) hold up	(to) hold up	hold-up (1885-h)
house boat	house-boat	house-boat	house-boat (1790-h)
humming bird	humming-bird	humming-bird	humming-bird (1742-h)
.....	ill-will (n.) (not prop- erly a compound)	ill-will (n.)	ill will ill-will (1596-s)
inasmuch || in as much	inasmuch	inasmuch	inasmuch (c. 1380-s)
.....	iron-hearted	iron-hearted	iron-hearted (1618-h)
laughingstock	laughing-stock	laughing-stock	laughing-stock (1533-h)
light year	light-year	.....	light-year (<i>see</i> light) (1888-h)
longshoreman	longshoreman	longshoreman	longshoreman (18.-s)
looker-on	looker-on	looker on	looker on looker-on (1586-h)
lowborn	.....	lowborn	low-born (1611-h)
mother-in-law	mother-in-law	mother-in-law	mother-in-law (1688-h)

† For footnote, *see ante*, p. 55.

‡ This form not given in the 1919 edition of Winston

<i>Department of State Manual (1937) as augmented *</i>	<i>Government Printing Office Manual (1935)</i>	<i>Standard (1935)</i>	<i>Webster (1934)†</i>
mother-of-pearl (par. 4c)	mother-of-pearl	mother-of-pearl	mother-of-pearl
nevertheless (par. 7d)	nevertheless	nevertheless	nevertheless
new-fashioned (par. 5a)	new-fashioned	new-fashioned	new-fashioned
nonentity (par. 11)	nonentity	nonentity	nonentity
non-essential (par. 13f)	(rule applied)	non-essential	nonessential
old-fashioned (par. 5a)	old-fashioned	old-fashioned	old-fashioned
one half (of) (par. 1d)	one half (of)	.....	one half
one-half (adj., adv.) (par. 3e)	one-half (u.m.)	.....	.....
paperhanger (par. 7)	.....	paper-hanger	paper hanger
president-elect (par. 4f)	president-elect	president elect (under elect)	|| president-elect (under elect)
proofreading (par. 7c)	proofreading	proof-reading	proofreading
quasi-contract (par. 12)	quasi-contract	quasi-contract	quasi contract
re-treat (treat again) (par. 13g)	re-treat (rule applied)	.....	re-treat
safe-conduct (n., v.) (par. 3h)	safe-conduct (n., v.)	safe-conduct	safe-conduct
self-confident (par. 12)	self-confident (rule applied)	self-confident	self-confident
skill-less (par. 13b)	skill-less	skillless (preferred)	skill-less
skillless (preferred)	.....	skill-less	skillless
spinning-wheel (n.) (par. 4a)	.....	spinning-wheel	spinning wheel
stepping-stone (par. 4a)	stepping stone	stepping-stone	steppingstone
sub-subcommittee (par. 13d)	.....	.....	.....
T-rail (par. 3h)	T-rail	T rail	T rail
textbook (par. 7)	textbook	text-book	textbook
tick-tack (par. 3d)	tick-tack	tick-tack	ticktack
today (par. 7)	today	to-day	today to-day
to-do (par. 3h)	to-do	to-do (n.)	to-do (n.)
trade-mark (par. 3b)	trade mark	trade-mark	trade-mark trademark
twenty-first (par. 3e)	twenty-first (rule applied)	twenty-first	twenty-first
twenty-one (par. 3e)	twenty-one	twenty-one (by analogy)	twenty-one
twofold (par. 11)	twofold	twofold	twofold
un-get-at-able (par. 13e)	.....	.....	un-get-at-able
well-being (par. 3b)	well-being	well-being	well-being
well-doing (par. 3b)	well-doing	well-doing	well-doing
well-known (adj.) (par. 5a)	well-known (u.m.)	well-known (adj.)	well-known (adj.)
woolgathering (par. 7c)	woolgathering	wool-gathering	woolgathering
wrong-doer (par. 3b)	wrongdoer	wrong-doer	wrongdoer
wrong-doing (par. 3b)	wrongdoing	wrong-doing	wrongdoing
yes-no (par. 3d)	.....	yes-no	yes-no

* † For footnote, see ante, p. 54.

|| In table I see *governor-elect*.

<i>Winston (1935)</i>	<i>Century (1911)</i>	<i>Worcester (1881)</i>	<i>Murray (1888-1933)†</i>
mother-of-pearl	mother-of-pearl	mother-of-pearl	mother of pearl (1796-h) mother-of-pearl (<i>see</i> <i>under</i> definition 4)
nevertheless	nevertheless	nevertheless	nevertheless (c. 1330-s)
new-fashioned	new-fashioned	new-fashioned	new-fashioned (1611-h)
nonentity	nonentity	nonentity	nonentity (1600-h?)
nonessential	non-essential	non-essential	non-essential (1751-h)
old-fashioned	old-fashioned	old-fashioned	old-fashioned (1683-h)
.....	one half (<i>under</i> half)	one half (of) (<i>under</i> half)	.....
paper hanger	paper-hanger	paper-hanger	paper-hanger (1809-h)
president-elect (<i>under</i> elect)	president elect (<i>see</i> elect)	president elect (<i>see</i> elect)	president elect (<i>see</i> elect)
proof reading	proof-reading	.....	proof-reading (<i>see</i> proof, IV: 18)
.....	quasi contract	.....	quasi-contract (1727-h)
re-treat (<i>see</i> re)	retreat	.....	re-treat (<i>see</i> re, 4)
safe-conduct	safe-conduct	safe-conduct	safe-conduct (1412-s)
self-confident	self-confident	self-confident	self-confident (1837-h)
.....	skillless	skillless	skillless (1561-s)
spinning wheel	spinning-wheel	spinning-wheel	spinning-wheel (1475-h)
stepping-stone	stepping-stone	stepping-stone	stepping-stone (c. 1325-h)
.....			
T rail	T-rail	T rail	T rail (1837-h)
textbook	text-book	text-book	text-book (1730-h)
ticktack	tick-tack	tick-tack	tick-tack (1858-h)
|| today to-day	to-day today	today	to-day (13...h, 1797-s)
to-do (n.)	to-do (n.)	to-do (n.)	to-do (1675-h) to do (sb. phrase)
trade-mark	trade-mark	trade-mark	trade-mark (1880-h)
.....	twenty-first	.....	twenty-first (no date)
.....	twenty-one (by analogy)	.....	twenty-one (no date)
twofold	twofold	twofold	twofold (1559-s)
.....	ungetatable (supp.)	.....	unget-at-able (1862-s)
well-being	well-being	well-being	well-being (1613-h)
well-doing	well-doing	well-doing	well-doing (c. 1450-h)
.....	well-known (adj.)	well-known (adj.)	well-known (adj.) (1586-h)
woolgathering	wool-gathering	wool-gathering	wool-gathering (1877-h)
wrongdoer	wrong-doer	wrong-doer	wrong-doer wrongdoer (1387-h)
wrongdoing	wrong-doing	wrong-doing	wrong-doing wrongdoing (1480-s)
.....			

† For footnote, see *ante*, p. 55.|| This form not given in the 1919 edition of *Winston*.

RECAPITULATION

If the preceding dissertation has served its purpose the reader, by this time, is well aware of the number and complexity of the problems involved in compounding. But most problems are susceptible of solution, and these problems are no exception to the general rule.

In undertaking a solution of the problems of compounding it is necessary, first of all, to get down to basic principles—to find out exactly what has operated in the past to decide the form of compound words and what can be reasonably accepted as a guide for the future. This can be done by the simple process of elimination—by discarding all enunciated theories and principles which, for one reason or another, may not be accepted as valid and retaining as the future guide only those principles which, owing to their logic and workability, may be accepted unconditionally as valid.

Enunciated Theories and Principles That Are Not Valid

The following enunciated theories and principles constitute those which, for reasons given hereinbefore, may properly be eliminated as invalid:

Compounds comprise solid words, hyphenated words, and "two-word forms". (Webster, 1909, 1913.)

Words are compounded because of "frequency of occurrence and ease of utterance". (Webster, 1909, 1913.)

Compound words are formed of "a word" and "affixes". (Webster, 1934.)

A compound word is a "word group" or "word phrase". (Webster, 1934.)

Compound nouns are usually solid or separate. (Webster, 1934.)

"In terms . . . in which the first word is general in meaning, or has three or more syllables the words are separate." (Webster, 1934.)

The form of a compound (solid or hyphenated) is often governed by its "specialized or figurative" meaning. (Webster, 1934.)

Compound words "retain their separate form and significance". (Century.)

"No expression in the language should ever be changed from two or more words into one (either hyphenated or solid) without change of sense." (Standard.)

Literalness of meaning is indicated by the hyphen. (Horace Teall: Standard.)

"Accent or stress is the determining test by which compounds can be distinguished from mere word-groups." (Mawson.)

"The tendency is to omit the hyphen between compound words whenever current usage establishes a new meaning for them in union." (University of Chicago Manual of Style.)

The number of syllables in a word governs both compounding and hyphenation. (National Book Manufacturers Association; see also Manly and Powell, *ante*, p. 35.)

The "legitimacy of hyphening" depends solely on "pronunciation"; the hyphen "assures the reader that the word-stress falls on the first part". (Concise Oxford Dictionary, 1929 ed.)

A hyphenated word should be converted into a solid word as soon as the "novelty of the combination has worn off". (Fowler.)

"Permanent compounds are consolidated." (Goold Brown.)

"Primary use of the hyphen is grammatical." (Murray.)

A compound word may be "written separately". (Kittredge and Farley.)

"A noun in *ing* may be used . . . as the adjective element in a compound noun." (*Ibid.*)

"One must simply learn from observation and from dictionaries, what is the correct practice." (Woolley and Scott; see also Thomas, Manchester, and Scott.)

Two-noun proper names (examples given: *George Washington, Black Sea, White House, Northshore Hotel, Vanity Fair*) are compound words. (Curme.)

"The ordinary hyphenated compound in English is a sort of transition between the phrasal form and that of the continuous word." (Horace Teall, *Compounding of Words*, p. 31.)

This last statement of Teall's was generally accepted as valid at the time it was written in 1891; but it is no longer so accepted, in view of the large number of compound words which have evolved into phrases, the large number of solid compounds which have evolved into hyphenated words (see table I, *ante*, p. 45), and the large number of technical compound words which, more and more, are coming into the language in solid form. But Teall himself realized even at the time he made the statement that some hyphens would always be retained, for he also said (*English Compound Words and Phrases*, p. 11):

All the weight of the best usage favors the insertion of a hyphen between certain words under certain circumstances. Also, usage favors the retention of the hyphen in certain joinings, with no reasonable possibility of change to the continuous form.

THE SO-CALLED "TWO-WORD FORM" OF COMPOUND

Of all the invalid theories regarding compounding here listed, the most conspicuous is the so-called "two-word form" idea advanced by the Webster Dictionary in 1909 and since adopted by other authorities who have based their work to some extent upon Webster, among which may be mentioned Mawson (*ante*, p. 35), the Style Manual of the University of Chicago Press (*ante*, p. 37), and, apparently, Curme (*ante*, p. 29). It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the invalidity of this theory; as previously stated, it has undoubtedly been a primary cause of much of the chaos now existing in compounding. However, one very encouraging development is that the Webster Dictionary, in its 1934 edition, finally abandoned the use of the anomalous expression "two-word form", although it still carries in its vocabulary innumerable anomalous two-noun (two-word) phrases which it formerly designated as "two-word forms" but which it now designates either as "word phrases", "two words", or "noun-and-noun phrases" (see *ante*, pp. 8, 9). The ex-

pression "word phrase" is itself an excellent example of the ambiguity existing in the so-called "two-word forms", for the two words comprising it are contradictory terms. How can the uninitiated ever solve his individual problems in compounding when recognized authorities are so confusing? For the sake of such uninitiated it may be stated, in unequivocal terms, that a compound word is one word—a noun, verb, adjective, etc., and that two words in succession are not and never can be one word unless and until they are physically united, either with or without a hyphen; therefore there is really no such thing as a "two-word form" of compound, and the use of this anomalous expression should by all means be avoided. (See also *ante*, pp. 29-30.)

Enunciated Theories and Principles That Are Valid

The above-listed enunciated theories and principles having been eliminated as invalid, there remain the following enunciated theories and principles which, because of their logic and workability, may be reasonably accepted as valid:

A compound word is "a word composed of two or more words united, with or without a hyphen". (Standard; see also Goold Brown, *ante*, p. 22; Soule and Wheeler, *ante*, p. 25; Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, *ante*, p. 31.)

"All words should be separate when used in regular grammatical relation and construction, unless they are jointly applied in some arbitrary way." (Standard; see also Goold Brown, *ante*, p. 23.)

"Abnormal association of words generally indicates unification in sense, and hence compounding in form." (Standard; see also Webster, 1909, 1913, *ante*, p. 7.)

"The term [compound] is . . . improperly . . . applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes." (Century.)

"A phrase is one thing, and a word is an other; and they ought to be kept as distinct as possible." (Goold Brown.)

"Words regularly or analogically united, and commonly known as forming a compound, should never be needlessly broken apart." (Goold Brown.)

"When two or more compounds are connected in one sentence, none of them should be split to make an ellipsis of half a word." (Goold Brown, the reference being solely to solid compounds.)

Temporary compounds "are formed by the hyphen". (Goold Brown; see also Webster, 1934, *ante*, p. 11.)

Grammar and meaning are the proper bases for the compounding (uniting) of two or more words. (See Murray, *ante*, p. 18; Goold Brown, *ante*, p. 24; Soule and Wheeler, *ante*, p. 26, as well as the Standard quoted above.)

Prefixes and suffixes form derivatives, not compound words. (Swinton.)

"A compound word is one word made up of two or more simple words united." (Swinton.)

"The union may be for the occasion only . . . or permanent . . ." (Fowler.)

The modern tendency is to write compounds solid. (Tressler; Manley and Powell.)

Two-word proper names are, by implication, designated as two words. (University of Chicago Press: A Manual of Style.)

"The commonest form of temporary union is that in which a phrase . . . is to be used attributively . . . ; to this end it must be marked as one word by the hyphen." (Fowler.)

- "No simple rule can be given for determining whether a compound word should be hyphenated or solid." (Woolley and Scott; see also Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, *ante*, p. 31.)
- "A compound word is a union of two or more words, either with or without a hyphen." (U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual, 1933, 1935.)
- "A compound word conveys a unit idea that is not conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession." (*Ibid.*)
- "A compound word is needed only if the intended meaning is not clearly conveyed by the same words in unconnected succession." (*Ibid.* 1933.)
- "A compound word is to be hyphenated only if a hyphen is needed to facilitate understanding, aid readability, or insure a correct pronunciation; otherwise it is to be solid." (*Ibid.* 1933.)

Of all the valid theories regarding compounding here listed, the two most important are (1) that the elements of compound words should be physically united and (2) that *grammar* and *meaning* are the only proper bases for compounding. In this connection special attention is called to compounding with words ending in *ing*, for the reason that the similarities and differences there encountered give rise to one of the greatest difficulties in compounding.

COMPOUNDING WITH WORDS ENDING IN "ING"

Words ending in *ing* fall into three categories: (1) participles; (2) gerunds; and (3) independent nouns. The participle is a verbal adjective denoting continuing action; the gerund is a verbal noun denoting the name of an action; and the independent noun may denote either the name of something associated primarily with action (*printing*) or the name of something dissociated entirely from action (*ceiling*). Moreover, a word ending in *ing* may fall into only one of these categories or all three of them; for example, the word *ceiling* falls into only one of the categories, but the word *printing* falls into all three. As a participle *printing* indicates the continuing act of printing; as a gerund it indicates the name of the act of printing; and as an independent noun it indicates the art or craft of printing. However, as an independent noun it is obviously a development from the verbal noun (gerund) and is so closely allied with it in thought and so identical with it in function that in the matter of compounding it makes little difference by which name it is called; but the knowledge of its dual status is of great help in solving this particular problem. For an independent noun ending in *ing* which is not also a gerund can never be mistaken for a participle; therefore the non-compounding or compounding of such a word with another noun presents no unusual difficulties (for example, *ceiling paper*; *lightning-conductor*).

On the other hand, a gerund or corresponding independent noun is so frequently mistaken for a participle that compounding with a following noun is in many instances essential merely to avoid this unique ambiguity, regardless of other considerations (for example, *running-water*, meaning *faucet water*); where such unique ambiguity is unlikely, however, compounding is generally unnecessary (for example, *printing office*). For the purpose of emphasis it is here stated again that a participle always denotes CONTINUING action.

The following examples are good illustrations of the grammatical distinctions between the use of a gerund as adjective and as pure noun and the use of a participle as pure adjective:

- printing office (gerund as adjective: continuing action not indicated)
- holding company (gerund as adjective: continuing action not indicated)
- growing-pains (gerund as noun: continuing action not indicated)
- running-water (faucet water—gerund as noun: continuing action not indicated)
- running water (participle as adjective: continuing action indicated)
- leaning tower (participle as adjective: continuing action indicated)

These examples prove conclusively that the failure to compound a gerund and a noun in strict conformity with the rules of syntax always results in ambiguity; the fact that the intelligence of the reader will probably prevent his misinterpretation of a faulty grammatical construction, is an insufficient reason for the use of ambiguous ungrammatical sequences, in preference to unambiguous *bona-fide* compound words (see the discussion of the "So-Called 'Two-Word Form' of Compound", *ante*, p. 62.)

Gerunds and participles are also frequently and properly used as the second element of compound words, the former always as nouns and the latter always as adjectives. In each such case the syntactic relation of the words in question must be similarly taken into consideration.

For other comments on this particular phase of compounding and other examples, see *post*, pages 81-82, 85-86.

Enunciated Theories and Principles That Are Only Partially Valid

In addition to the valid theories and principles listed above, there are a few relating solely to the hyphen which, as hereinbefore demonstrated, may be accepted only partially as valid in that, though logical, they are not comfortably or easily workable:

"When the parts of a compound do not fully coalesce . . . or when each retains its original accent, so that the compound has more than one, or one that is movable . . . the hyphen should be inserted between them." (Goold Brown; see also Soule and Wheeler, *ante*, p. 26.)

"When a compound has but one accented syllable in pronunciation . . . and the parts are such as admit of a complete coalescence, no hyphen should be inserted between them." (Goold Brown; see also Soule and Wheeler, *ante*, p. 26.)

The solid or hyphenated form of a compound word depends to a certain degree upon accent. (See Murray, *ante*, p. 18; Mawson, *ante*, p. 35.)

Development of a Rational System of Compounding

Out of this process of elimination and segregation there developed the system of compounding first formulated in the Style Manual of the Department of State for 1937. This system is called a "rational" system because of its logic and workability and also because of its adaptability to any requirement, either present or future. Since it is the only complete rational system that has ever been formulated up to the present time, it is being reproduced in full in the following pages.

A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF COMPOUNDING

The following system of compounding was originally formulated in the Department of State by the author of the present volume. It is being reproduced in slightly revised and augmented form—first as a complete unit in regular sequence, in order that the reader may get an accurate idea of its arrangement and comprehensiveness, and then paragraph by paragraph with an interpolated commentary indicating the reasons underlying its validity.

Its arrangement is absolutely logical: First is given the definition of a compound word; secondly, a statement of the problems involved in compounding; thirdly, the general principles underlying the rules; and, fourthly, the rules themselves.

The rules for compounding fall under four main headings: (1) Words Preferably Not Compounded; (2) Words Properly Compounded; (3) Hyphenated Compounds; and (4) Solid Compounds. There is only one basic rule under each of these headings; the subrules, in every case, are merely specific applications of the basic rules and harmonize with them completely, without any exception whatsoever. It is this freedom from exceptions that makes this system both unique and workable.

For the purposes of this volume new paragraph numbers have been inserted in the rules, but the corresponding numbers in the Style Manual of the Department of State have been retained in parentheses for the sake of reference and comparison.

COMPOUND WORDS

TEXT IN SEQUENCE

A compound word is a union of two or more words which are joined together either with or without a hyphen (*city-state*; *headquarters*).

In the development of the English language many separate words have been united into compound words because of their close and repeated association, but the process—in general for want of guiding principles—has been both haphazard and erratic. Consequently current usage abounds in inconsistencies and authorities do not agree.

A compound word conveys a unit idea that is not clearly conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession; the hyphen in a compound is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but separates the component words and thus facilitates understanding, aids readability, and denotes temporary expediency. The formation of all compound words therefore involves two questions:

- (1) Is compounding necessary?
- (2) If so, should the compound word be hyphenated or solid?

In the following paragraphs the first question is answered under the headings "Words Preferably Not Compounded" and "Words Properly Compounded"; the second question is answered under the headings "Hyphenated Compounds" and "Solid Compounds". Exceptional use of the hyphen with prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms is indicated under a special heading, even though such affixes do not actually form compound words.

The general principles underlying the paragraphs are that unnecessary compounding and the unnecessary hyphening of compound words should be avoided, due consideration being given, however, to the eccentricities of the language.

Words Preferably Not Compounded

1 (35). Two or more words used together in regular word order,[†] without ambiguity or restricted joint meaning, are preferably not compounded.[‡] For example:

[†] Grammatical relation is indicated by word order. Nouns and verbs *used as such* are not modifiers; adjectives modify only nouns; and adverbs modify only verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. But nouns and verbs are frequently used as adjectives; many adjectives and adverbs and many adverbs and prepositions are identical in form; and a gerund (verbal noun naming an action) and a present participle (verbal adjective denoting continuing action) have an identical ending (*ing*); moreover, there are many independent nouns also ending in *ing* (for example: *ceiling*; *railing*). These grammatical similarities and variations often give rise to an ambiguity that can be clarified only by compounding.

[‡] This paragraph is not intended to break apart generally accepted compound words which have been in common use over a long period of years, even though their meaning would be perfectly clear without compounding. For example: *daylight*; *sunbeam*; *cannot*.

(a) Two nouns, one of which clearly functions as an adjective, unless the two words are used jointly to qualify a following noun. ||

boy king	photostat copy	apple dumpling
boy proprietor	post office	lead piping
city distributor	press agent	roe herring
corner store	sister nations	stair railing
day labor	source material	stone ceiling
day laborer	street corner	ceiling paper
fellow citizen	telegraph message	dumpling batter
government employee	telephone communication	herring roe
member state	temperance speaker	paling fence
paper mill	world peace	railing supports

but paper-mill employee (u.m., par. 2d)

world-peace activities (u.m., par. 2d)

paling-fence enclosure (u.m., par. 2d)

(b) A gerund and a noun, one of which clearly functions as an adjective, unless the two words are used jointly to qualify a following noun.

folding door	holding company	government printing
heating system	printing office	June planting

but holding-company bonds (u.m., par. 2d)

government-printing activity (u.m., par. 2d)

(c) A possessive noun and a preceding numeral (word or figure).

one hour's time	12 hours' time
two weeks' pay	18 weeks' pay

(d) An adjective or participle and the (following or preceding) noun it modifies, unless the two words are used jointly as one part of speech.

red coat	<i>but</i> redcoat (n., soldier) (pars. 2, 7)
loud speaker	loud-speaker (n., radio) (pars. 2, 3b)
blue pencil	blue-pencil (v.) (pars. 2d, 3h)
bluish green	bluish-green (u.m.) (pars. 2d, 6)
dark green	dark-green (u.m.) (pars. 2d, 6)
good fellow	good-fellowship (n.) (pars. 2d, 3h)
one half (of)	one-half (adj., adv.) (pars. 2f, 3e)
one hundredth (of)	two one-hundredths (of) (n.) (pars. 2, 3e)
three quarters (of)	three-quarters (adj., adv.) (pars. 2f, 3e)
heir apparent	heir-apparent (u.m.) (pars. 2d, 6)
notary public	notary-public (u.m.) (pars. 2d, 6)
court martial	court-martial (v., u.m.) (pars. 2d, 3h, 6)
leaning tower	court-martial's (u.m.) (pars. 2d, 6)

(e) An adverb ending in *ly* and the word it modifies, unless the two words are used jointly as a noun.

|| An adjective describes OR LIMITS (identifies) a substantive by restricting the range of its meaning. The words ending in *ing* in this group of examples are independent nouns, not gerunds.

generally accepted usage
 beautifully painted picture
 newly wed couple
but newly-wed (n.) (pars. 2*d*, 3*h*)

(*f*) Any two adverbs and the word they jointly modify.

particularly well grounded argument
 very well known author
 all too lively contest

(*g*) Composite titles denoting a single office. (But composite titles denoting combined offices, composite titles to which a prefix or suffix is added, and quasi-titles are properly compounded under par. 2*d*.)

commander in chief	<i>but</i> secretary-treasurer (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 4 <i>d</i>)
minister resident	ex-secretary-treasurer (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
vice president	ex-vice-president (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
major general	major-generalcy (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
under secretary	under-secretaryship (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
postmaster general	vice-president-elect (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 4 <i>f</i>)

(*h*) Adverbial and idiomatic phrases.

to wit	half an inch	come by (obtain)
in as much as†	half past four	hard by (near)
right of way	Monday week	set about (begin)

(*i*) (new). Proper names are not compounded unless the owners thereof or the authorities therefor have sanctioned such compounding. (See also par. 6*a*.)

David Lloyd George (personal usage); *not* David Lloyd-George
but Bar-sur-Seine (official usage); *not* Bar sur Seine

Words Properly Compounded

2 (36). Two or more words used together to convey a unit idea (literal or non-literal) that cannot be conveyed by them either at all or as clearly in unconnected succession, are properly compounded (i.e. joined together either with or without a hyphen). For example:

(*a*) Two nouns, neither of which functions as an adjective.

figurehead	brass-smith (hyphenated under par. 3 <i>a</i>)
pointblank	city-state (hyphenated under par. 4 <i>d</i>)
skinflint	clip-clop (hyphenated under par. 3 <i>d</i>)
copyholder	light-year (hyphenated under par. 4 <i>e</i>)
homemaker	thimble-eye (fish) (hyphenated under par. 3 <i>a</i>)
housekeeper	bee-eater (hyphenated under par. 3 <i>a</i>)
ironmonger	moth-orchid (plant) (hyphenated under par. 10)

† Simpler variant form.

(b) A gerund and a noun, neither of which functions as an adjective. (Hyphenated if the gerund comes first; hyphenated or solid if the gerund comes last: see pars. 4a and 7c.)

drawing-room	bee-eating	homemaking
spinning-wheel (implement)	egg-gathering	housekeeping
walking-stick (cane; insect)	fact-finding	shipbuilding
working-man (workman)	news-getting	woolgathering

(c) An adverb not ending in *ly* and a following participle, unless the participle is preceded by two adverbs (par. 1f) or is the complement of a verb.

ever-winding road
well-known author
most-favored-nation clause
<i>but</i> particularly well grounded agent (par. 1f)
very well known author (par. 1f)
The road is ever winding.
The author is well known.

(d) Two or more words used together as a conventional or improvised unit, including a unit modifier, † a composite title denoting combined offices, a composite title to which a prefix or suffix is added, and a quasi-title. (Hyphenated: see par. 3h.)

cure-all (n.)	blue-pencil (v.)	bluish-green (u.m.)
make-believe (n.)	court-martial (v.)	dark-green (u.m.)
to-do (n.)	hand-pick (v.)	secretary-treasurer (combined offices)
wind-up (n.)	state-wide (adj.)	ex-vice-president
T-rail	old-mannish (adj.)	under-secretaryship
U-boat (n.)	cold-blooded (adj.)	High-Churchist
X-ray (n, v, adj.)	air-conditioned (adj.)	New-Zealander
6-footer (n.)	high-sounding (adj.)	minister-designate
blue-ribboner (n.)	sleep-disturbing (adj.)	president-elect
know-it-all (n.)	Topsy-fashion (adv.)	

(e) Composite numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine (nouns or adjectives). (Hyphenated: see par. 3e.)

twenty-one	ninety-nine
twenty-first	ninety-ninth

(f) Fractions used as adjectives or adverbs. (Hyphenated: see par. 3e.)

one-half barrel (adj.)	<i>but</i> one half of the voters (par. 1d)
two-thirds majority (adj.)	two thirds of the work (par. 1d)
one-fourth full (adv.)	one fourth of the book (par. 1d)
three-quarters completed (adv.)	three quarters of the day (par. 1d)

† A unit modifier (u.m.) is a conventional or improvised compound adjective preceding a noun.

(g) (new) Possessive nouns or prepositional phrases and the words with which they are used arbitrarily with restricted joint meaning. (Hyphenated under par. 3c or 4c.)

bull's-eye (target)
mare's-nest (hoax)

jack-in-the-box (toy)
man-of-war (warship)

Hyphenated Compounds

3 (37). A hyphen is used to facilitate understanding, aid readability, and denote temporary expediency; more specifically:

(a) To avoid doubling or tripling a vowel, tripling a consonant, forming a ligature, or making any other confusing collocation of letters.

sea-adder
knife-edge
bee-eater
bee-eating

egg-gatherer
shell-leaf
brass-smith
butt-tool

leaf-insect
elf-land
shelf-like
scoff-law

wash-shed
door-roller
camp-stool
sad-iron

beef-fat
angel-light
news-sheet
light-tight

(b) To prevent mispronunciation; especially to preserve the individual accentuation of each element of the compound.

air-dry
brand-new
cross-examine
cross-index
cross-refer
double-action
double-cross

end-all
fact-finder
fact-finding
fire-resistant
good-by
great-uncle
long-looked-for

loud-speaker (radio)
treaty-maker
treaty-making
uncalled-for
week-end
well-being
wrong-doing

(c) In compounds retaining an apostrophe in one of the elements.

bull's-eye (n.)
mare's-nest (n.)
four-o'clock (n.)

but (apostrophe dropped):
beeswax (n.)
bridesmaid (n.)

(d) In compound words composed of duplicating or conflicting terms.

aye-aye
clip-clop
helter-skelter
proof-proof
tut-tut

busy-idle
dead-alive
God-man
man-brute
yes-no

(e) In compound numbers (nouns or adjectives), in compound fractions (adjectives or adverbs), and in any compound word containing an ordinal number as one of its elements.

twenty-one (n., adj.)
twenty-first (n., adj.)
two-hundredth (n., adj.)

one-half (adj., adv.)
three-quarters (adj., adv.)

first-class (adj., adv.)
second-rate (adj.)
third-borough (n.)

(f) In compound color terms (nouns, adjectives, or unit modifiers).

blue-green (n., adj.)	deep-reddish (n., adj.)
lemon-yellow (n., adj.)	bluish-green (u.m.) (par. 2 <i>d</i>)
sky-blue (n., adj.)	dark-green (u.m.) (par. 2 <i>d</i>)

(g) In complex compounds (compounds formed of both a simple word and a compound word) that have two primary accents.

great-grandfather
fly-fisherman
north-northeast

(h) In all conventional and improvised compound words. (See par. 2*d*; also pars. 4*c*, 4*d*, 4*f*, 5*b*, and 6.)

cure-all (n.)	blue-ribboner	High-Churchist
to-do (n.)	6-footer	New-Zealander
make-believe (n.)	X-ray	Topsy-fashion
ex-vice-president	nation-wide	blue-pencil (v.)
under-secretaryship	old-mannish	court-martial (v.)

4 (38). The following compound nouns also are hyphenated:

(a) Compound nouns containing a gerund as the first element.

drawing-room	spinning-wheel (implement)
dressing-room	walking-stick (cane; insect)
rolling-mill	working-man (workman)

(b) Compound nouns containing an adverb or a preposition as the second element.

flare-back	good-for
go-between	looker-on
hold-up	passer-by

(c) Compound nouns formed originally of three or more simple words. (Solid compounds used to form other compounds should not be broken apart under this clause.)

mother-in-law	<i>but</i> longshoreman (par. 7 <i>a</i>)
jack-in-the-box	north-northeast (par. 3 <i>g</i>)

(d) Compound nouns naming the same person or thing under two aspects.

actor-manager	city-state	<i>but</i> Vatican City State
prince-president	comedy-ballet	(official usage)
secretary-treasurer	house-boat	

(e) Compound technical units of measurement.

light-year	ton-mile
horsepower-hour	ton-mile-day

(f) Quasi-titles containing the words *elect*, *designate*, etc.

president-elect; vice-president-elect
ambassador-designate; minister-designate

5 (39). The following compound adjectives also are hyphenated (for unit modifiers, see par. 6) :

(a) Compound adjectives whose second element is a participle, unless derived from a solid compound.

hand-made	good-looking	<i>but</i> broadcast (d.) (par. 8)
ill-advised	never-ending	foregoing (d.) (par. 8)
storm-tossed	wind-blown	upbraided (d.) (par. 8)
T-shaped	heavy-laden	whitewashed (d.) (par. 8)

The chair was hand-made.

The boy is good-looking.

(b) Compound adjectives whose second element is a coined word in the form of a participle, unless derived from a solid compound.

air-minded	dog-eared	<i>but</i> pinholed (d.) (par. 8)
chicken-hearted	left-handed	topbooted (d.) (par. 8)
cold-blooded	whole-souled	whitcapped (d.) (par. 8)

The books are dog-eared.

The officer is left-handed.

6 (40). Unit modifiers (conventional or improvised compound adjectives preceding a noun) are hyphenated unless otherwise indicated in paragraph 6a.

bluish-green water	matter-of-fact way
dark-green blotter	most-favored-nation clause
export-import bank	one-hundred-and-odd men
navy-yard employee	two-party system
old-age pensions	six-room house
Washington-Chicago express	8-foot pole
<i>bona-fide</i> compounds	3-year-old boy
<i>ex-post-facto</i> laws	¾-inch board

(a) A hyphen is not added to a composite proper name or a quoted phrase when it is used as a unit modifier. (See also par. 6c.)

United States; United States laws

"lame duck" (a misnomer); "lame duck" amendment

(b) The hyphen used to join the elements of a unit modifier consisting entirely of proper names one or more of which is composite in form, should be preceded and followed by a thin space.

Washington - Wilkes-Barre route

Lisbon - Monte Estoril meeting

North American - South American highway

Bar-sur-Seine - Châtillon-sur-Seine train

(c) Quotation marks should NOT be used in lieu of a hyphen merely to indicate a unit modifier.

export-import bank
most-favored-nation clause

not "export import" bank
"most favored nation" clause

6½ (40*d*). The unity of a complicated compound should always be clearly indicated.

wooden-shoe-maker
not wooden shoemaker *or* wooden-shoe maker

Solid Compounds

7 (41). Compound words for which a hyphen is not specifically provided in some other paragraph are written as solid words. (Solid compounds have only one primary accent.)

airship	heartstrings	bloodthirsty
bathroom	homemaker	carefree
bedfellow	ironmonger	childlike
beachcomber	ladyfingers	fireproof
blacksmith	marketwoman	headlong
bluefish	milestone	pointblank
bricklayer	paperhanger	praiseworthy
bridesmaid	proofreader	purseproud
catboat	schoolhouse	uppermost
clergyman	shipbuilder	today
copyholder	skinflint	tomorrow
cupbearer	textbook	cannot
earthquake	typewriter	gainsay
figurehead	workshop	hammerharden
headmaster	woodwork	nowadays
headquarters	woolgatherer	workaday

(a) Among solid compounds are numerous compound words developed by accretion from other solid compounds.

longshore; longshoreman	pendragon; pendragonship
newspaper; newspaperwoman	topgallant; topgallantmast

(b) (new) Among solid compounds are numerous compound words the first element of which is the equivalent of a prefix and is treated accordingly (see pars. 11-13).

aforementioned	outcast
forsooth	overhead
foresight	postscript
onlooker	underground

(c) (new) Among solid compounds are numerous compound words containing a gerund as the second element. (Compounds containing a gerund as the second element are also frequently hyphenated: see pars. 3a and 3b.)

beachcombing	homemaking	shipbuilding
bricklaying	housekeeping	sightseeing
copyholding	ironmongering	typewriting
cupbearing	paperhanging	woolgathering

(d) (new) Among solid compounds are all compound pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions.

himself	everybody	howbeit
anyone	nobody	nevertheless
anything	albeit	notwithstanding

Derivatives of Compound Words

8 (42). A derivative of a compound word retains the solid or hyphenated form of the original compound. (See also pars. 11-13.)

hammerharden(ed)	city-state(hood)
outlaw(ry)	cold-blooded(ness)
railroad(ing)	cross-refer(ence)
selfsame(ness)	ill-advised(ly)

Elliptical Compounds

9 (43). Where two or more hyphenated compounds have a common basic element and this element is omitted in all but the last, the hyphens are retained. (Solid compounds are not similarly broken apart.)

- car- and ship-owners; *not* car and ship-owners
- 2- or 3-em quads; *not* 2 or 3-em quads
- long- and short-term money rates; *not* long and short-term money rates
- but* twofold or threefold; *not* two or threefold
- goatskins, sheepskins, and calfskins; *not* goat, sheep, and calfskins (*or* calf skins)
- uphill and downhill streets; *not* up and downhill streets

Scientific and Technical Terms

10 (44). The compounding and hyphenating of scientific and technical terms are governed by scientific and technical usage.

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Combining Forms

11 (45). Prefixes and suffixes form derivatives—not compound words. They do not require a hyphen except as indicated in paragraphs 12 and 13.

<i>antedate</i>	<i>extraordinary</i>	<i>reenact</i>	<i>readable</i>
* <i>antipathy</i>	<i>foretell</i>	* <i>semicircle</i>	<i>percentage</i>
<i>becalm</i>	<i>infirm</i>	<i>stepfather</i>	<i>terminate</i>
<i>biannual</i>	<i>infraspinal</i>	<i>subsecretary</i>	<i>twentyfold</i>
<i>circumspect</i>	<i>intercede</i>	<i>superfine</i>	<i>manhood</i>
<i>cooperate</i>	<i>misstate</i>	<i>surround</i>	<i>selfish</i>
<i>contradict</i>	* <i>nonentity</i>	<i>sympathy</i>	<i>guiltless</i>
<i>deenergize</i>	<i>obstruct</i>	<i>tranship</i>	<i>leaflet</i>
<i>demiblonde</i>	<i>pervade</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	<i>friendship</i>
<i>embark</i>	* <i>postpone</i>	<i>ultraviolet</i>	<i>lightsome</i>
<i>enable</i>	* <i>preexist</i>	<i>unnecessary</i>	<i>homeward</i>
<i>extinct</i>	* <i>prooptic</i>	<i>withdraw</i>	<i>clockwise</i>

(a) Combining forms are similar to prefixes and do not require a hyphen except as indicated in paragraph 13.

<i>heroicomic</i>	<i>Anglomania</i>
<i>micrometer</i>	<i>Sinogram</i>

12 (46). The prefixes *ex* (meaning *former*), *quasi*, and *self* (reflexive) require a hyphen.

ex-governor	quasi-contract	self-conscious
ex-trader	quasi-crime	self-defense
ex-president	quasi-deposit	self-interest

13 (47). A hyphen is also used:

(a) To avoid doubling a vowel (except, in general, after the short prefixes *co*, *de*, *pre*, *pro*, and *re*).

anti-imperial	ultra-atomic
micro-organism	nazi-ism

(b) To avoid tripling a consonant.

bell-less	skill-less ||	wall-less
-----------	------------	-----------

(c) To join a prefix or a combining form to a proper name, unless official usage demands otherwise. (Proper names consisting of two or more separate words are themselves necessarily hyphenated in the application of this paragraph.)

pro-Roosevelt	un-American	<i>but</i> Czechoslovakia (official usage)
pro-Franklin-Roosevelt	non-European	Pan American (n., adj.)
pro-New-Deal	Anglo-American	(official usage)

* This prefix takes a hyphen under par. 13*f* whenever it is strongly accented.

|| Variant form: *skillless*.

(*d*) To join duplicating prefixes.

sub-subcommittee
sub-sub-subcommittee

sub-subcompany
super-supernavy

(*e*) To join a prefix to a conventional or improvised compound word (see par. 2*d*).

anti-trade-unionist (n.)
re-make-up (v.)
un-get-at-able (adj.)

anti-hog-cholera serum (u.m.)
non-civil-service positions (u.m.)
pre-fourteenth-century customs (u.m.)

(*f*) To prevent mispronunciation; especially to indicate a primary accent on the prefix as well as on the basic word.

anti-war
post-war
pre-war
pro-war

contra-indicated
dynamo-electric
pre-fortieth
un-uniformly

non-combatant
non-essential
non-national
non-neutral

(*g*) To prevent misinterpretation.

re-cite (cite again)
re-treat (treat again)
un-ionized (not divided into ions)

COMPOUND WORDS

TEXT WITH INTERPOLATED COMMENTARY

A compound word is a union of two or more words which are joined together either with or without a hyphen (*city-state*; *headquarters*).

This definition of a compound word follows closely the definition given in the Standard Dictionary and the two editions of the Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office. It is a vital part of the system, for the sooner people in general realize the fundamental difference between a two-word phrase and a compound word (see *ante*, p. 62), and the sooner they realize fully that a compound word may be a solid word as well as a hyphenated word, the sooner will the problems of compounding be simplified and the prevailing chaos reduced to order.

In the development of the English language many separate words have been united into compound words because of their close and repeated association, but the process—in general for want of guiding principles—has been both haphazard and erratic. Consequently current usage abounds in inconsistencies and authorities do not agree.

This statement of fact, which also appears in the last two manuals of the Government Printing Office, does not need elucidation. The haphazard and erratic practices with regard to compounding are abundantly illustrated in tables I and II given on pages 45 and 53, *ante*.

A compound word conveys a unit idea that is not clearly conveyed by the component words in unconnected succession; the hyphen in a compound is a mark of punctuation that not only unites but separates the component words and thus facilitates understanding, aids readability, and denotes temporary expediency. The formation of all compound words therefore involves two questions:

- (1) Is compounding necessary?
- (2) If so, should the compound word be hyphenated or solid?

These paragraphs emphasize the two problems always involved in compounding, thus aiming to clarify the existing confusion of thought between the need for joining two or more words into one and the need for a hyphen in so doing.

In the following paragraphs the first question is answered under the headings "Words Preferably Not Compounded" and "Words Properly Compounded"; the second question is answered under the headings "Hyphenated Compounds" and "Solid Compounds". Exceptional use of the hyphen with prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms is indicated under a special heading, even though such affixes do not actually form compound words.

As here indicated, this entire system of compounding is planned to bring out most forcefully the fundamental difference between the physical joining together of two or more words and the use of the hyphen in the resultant compounds. (See also the statement following pars. 11 and 11a, *post*, p. 97.

The general principles underlying the paragraphs are that unnecessary compounding and the unnecessary hyphening of compound words should be avoided, due consideration being given, however, to the eccentricities of the language.

The general principles here stated are a true indication of modern tendency. Consideration for the eccentricities of the language prevents the breaking apart of compound words that have been in use for a hundred or more years but whose meaning would nevertheless be perfectly clear without compounding. (See the second footnote to the following par. 1.)

Words Preferably Not Compounded

1 (35). Two or more words used together in regular word order,† without ambiguity or restricted joint meaning, are preferably not compounded.‡ For example:

Although in this paragraph the emphasis is placed on when NOT to compound, it definitely indicates that the system is based on *grammar* and *meaning*, these being the only bases for compounding that will satisfy both logic and workability and therefore the only bases that are completely valid (see *ante*, p. 3). The subparagraphs give as examples the eight categories of regular grammatical sequence that cause the greatest difficulty. They are intended to be purely illustrative and not all-comprehensive; paragraph 1 itself embraces ALL regular grammatical sequences.

(a) Two nouns, one of which clearly functions as an adjective, unless the two words are used jointly to qualify a following noun.||

boy king	photostat copy	apple dumpling
boy proprietor	post office	lead piping
city distributor	press agent	roe herring
corner store	sister nations	stair railing
day labor	source material	stone ceiling
day laborer	street corner	ceiling paper
fellow citizen	telegraph message	dumpling batter
government employee	telephone communication	herring roe
member state	temperance speaker	paling fence
paper mill	world peace	railing supports

but paper-mill employee (u.m., par. 2d)

world-peace activities (u.m., par. 2d)

paling-fence enclosure (u.m., par. 2d)

† Grammatical relation is indicated by word order. Nouns and verbs *used as such* are not modifiers; adjectives modify only nouns; and adverbs modify only verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. But nouns and verbs are frequently used as adjectives; many adjectives and adverbs and many adverbs and prepositions are identical in form; and a gerund (verbal noun naming an action) and a present participle (verbal adjective denoting continuing action) have an identical ending (*ing*); moreover, there are many independent nouns also ending in *ing* (for example: *ceiling*; *railing*). These grammatical similarities and variations often give rise to an ambiguity that can be clarified only by compounding.

‡ This paragraph is not intended to break apart generally accepted compound words which have been in common use over a long period of years, even though their meaning would be perfectly clear without compounding. For example: *daylight*; *sunbeam*; *cannot*.

|| An adjective describes or LIMITS (identifies) a substantive by restricting the range of its meaning. The words ending in *ing* in this group of examples are independent nouns, not gerunds.

It is in perfect accord with good usage for a noun to be used as an adjective (i.e. to describe or LIMIT a substantive by restricting the range of its meaning); when so used it should not be compounded with the noun it qualifies, as the two nouns perform their functions clearly as separate words. The Standard Dictionary (p. xxxi) gives the following categories of nouns which are properly used as adjectives:

- (1) With the sense "made of," as in *silk dress, brick house, feather bed, pumpkin pie, stone wall*.
- (2) With the sense "having the shape or the character or quality of," as in *barrel vault, alligator forceps, companion picture, man milliner, man servant, boy bishop, bull calf, brother officer, fellow citizen, mesh structure*.
- (3) With the sense "pertaining to, suitable for, or representing," as in *parlor clock, city officer, district attorney, government employee, railroad supplies, insurance officer, church furniture*.
- (4) With the sense "characterized by," as in *diamond ring, cylinder press, cupola furnace*.
- (5) With the sense "situated in, having a character naturally implied from situation or connection," as in *mountain streams, country gentleman, ocean steamer, school etiquette, society manners*.
[In specific names of this kind, however, compounding is required by the fact of specification, which is merely naming. . . .]
- (6) With the sense "acting in support of, advocating," as in *Jackson voters, silver advocates, silver man, prohibition speaker*.
- (7) With the sense "residing, existing, or originating in, or coming from (a place)," as in *Brooklyn politics, Bath brick, New York schools, Florida oranges*.
- (8) With the sense "originated or made by, or named after," as in *Armstrong gun, Williams College*.

APPOSITION. Placing two nouns in apposition is very nearly the same in effect as using the first as an adjective, the difference being that in a case of real apposition either word may be used alone for the thing named, as in *monarch oak, knight templar, knight companion*.

This list of categories will undoubtedly be of help to anyone who is uncertain as to when a noun may properly be used as an adjective. It should always be borne in mind that all adjectives are not purely descriptive; the grammars give examples of other limiting or identifying adjectives.

(b) A gerund and a noun, one of which clearly functions as an adjective, unless the two words are used jointly to qualify a following noun.

folding door
heating system

holding company
printing office

government printing
June planting

but holding-company bonds (u.m., par. 2d)
government-printing activity (u.m., par. 2d)

A gerund is a verbal noun and is generally used as a noun; but where used as an adjective to restrict the meaning of another noun it should be treated like an adjective just as any other noun in similar circumstances

(see par. 1*a*). A gerund used as an adjective, unlike a present participle, does NOT denote continuing action; therefore, if there is any possibility of the gerund's being mistaken for a present participle, it must be compounded with another noun used in juxtaposition with it, in order to avoid ambiguity. For examples of gerunds which are used as pure nouns in compound words, see paragraph 2*b* (*post*, p. 85); see also the comments on "Compounding With Words Ending in *ing*" (*ante*, p. 64).

(*c*) A possessive noun and a preceding numeral (word or figure).

one hour's time
two weeks' pay

12 hours' time
18 weeks' pay

This paragraph applies to a particular group of idiomatic expressions that never should be compounded but often are; for other idiomatic phrases, see paragraph 1*h* (*post*, p. 84).

(*d*) An adjective or participle and the (following or preceding) noun it modifies, unless the two words are used jointly as one part of speech.

red coat
loud speaker
blue pencil
bluish green
dark green
good fellow
one half (of)
one hundredth (of)
three quarters (of)
heir apparent
notary public
court martial
leaning tower

but redcoat (n., soldier) (pars. 2, 7)
loud-speaker (n., radio) (pars. 2, 3*b*)
blue-pencil (v.) (pars. 2*d*, 3*h*)
bluish-green (u.m.) (pars. 2*d*, 6)
dark-green (u.m.) (pars. 2*d*, 6)
good-fellowship (n.) (pars. 2*d*, 3*h*)
one-half (adj., adv.) (pars. 2*f*, 3*e*)
two one-hundredths (of) (n.) (pars. 2, 3*e*)
three-quarters (adj., adv.) (pars. 2*f*, 3*e*)
heir-apparent (u.m.) (pars. 2*d*, 6)
notary-public (u.m.) (pars. 2*d*, 6)
court-martial (v., u.m.) (pars. 2*d*, 3*h*, 6)
court-martial's (u.m.) (pars. 2*d*, 6)

An adjective and noun, or a participle (verbal adjective) and noun, are normally used together in regular grammatical construction regardless of their relative word order; but sometimes the same two words are jointly used with a restricted significance that can be indicated only by physical union, in which case they must be compounded. In the above examples the words which are given separately in the first column for regular usage, are also given in the second column as compound words for the restricted usage indicated.

(*e*) An adverb ending in *ly* and the word it modifies, unless the two words are used jointly as a noun.

generally accepted usage
beautifully painted picture
newly wed couple
but newly-wed (n.) (pars. 2*d*, 3*h*)

Subparagraph 1*e* indicates a normal grammatical sequence so obvious that one would hardly expect to find many compounds formed of such a combination of words. And yet they do occur often enough to make this rule very helpful; moreover, there are frequent occasions for the restricted joint usage of such words where compounding is absolutely essential; for example, in the case of *newly-wed*, noun. In the application of this paragraph care should be exercised to make a clear distinction between adverbs ending in *ly* and adjectives ending in *ly*. For instance, *worldly* and *lively* are adjectives, not adverbs, and should always be compounded with a following adjective or participle (*worldly-wise*; *lively-looking*).

(f) Any two adverbs and the word they jointly modify.

particularly well grounded argument
very well known author
all too lively contest

Subparagraph 1*f* also indicates normal grammatical sequences that are perfectly clear without compounding. In the examples falling under this paragraph the first adverb modifies the second adverb, the two adverbs jointly modify the participle or adjective, and the three words together modify the noun, the syntactic relation being perfectly regular. Some writers prefer to hyphen the three words preceding the noun, but such compounding is entirely unnecessary. In no case, however, should only two of the modifiers be hyphenated (for example, *very-well-known author* is permissible, although the hyphens are unnecessary; but *very well-known author* is absolutely wrong).

(g) Composite titles denoting a single office. (But composite titles denoting combined offices, composite titles to which a prefix or suffix is added, and quasi-titles are properly compounded under par. 2*d*.)

commander in chief	<i>but</i> secretary-treasurer (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 4 <i>d</i>)
minister resident	ex-secretary-treasurer (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
vice president	ex-vice-president (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
major general	major-generalcy (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
under secretary	under-secretaryship (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 3 <i>h</i>)
postmaster general	vice-president-elect (pars. 2 <i>d</i> , 4 <i>f</i>)

Composite titles denoting a single office are perfectly clear if written as two or more words and compounding is therefore unnecessary; but when a prefix or suffix is added to such titles, compounding is essential to indicate the word-unity. Composite titles denoting combined offices, on the contrary, are syntactically incongruous and therefore ambiguous if not compounded.

(h) Adverbial and idiomatic phrases.

to wit	half an inch	come by (obtain)
in as much as †	half past four	hard by (near)
right of way	Monday week	set about (begin)

Adverbial phrases are concrete examples of regular word order, and idiomatic phrases are peculiarly at variance with grammar and always have a well-understood meaning of their own without compounding; compounding is therefore superfluous in either case.

Incidentally, since *in as much* is always followed by *as* and since the true correlatives in the expression are *as . . . as*, the four-word variant *in as much as* is more grammatical than the two-word variant *inasmuch as*. In this connection attention is called to the seemingly analogous but faulty expression *in so far as*, where *in* is redundant and should be omitted (see the Standard Dictionary, under the word *far*).

(i) (new). Proper names are not compounded unless the owners thereof or the authorities therefor have sanctioned such compounding. (See also par. 6a.)

David Lloyd George (personal usage); *not* David Lloyd-George
but Bar-sur-Seine (official usage); *not* Bar sur Seine

Proper names are merely a matter of personal or official preference; a due regard for personal or official prerogative therefore precludes the compounding of any proper name without the sanction of the person or authority concerned.

Words Properly Compounded

2 (36). Two or more words used together to convey a unit idea (literal or non-literal) that cannot be conveyed by them either at all or as clearly in unconnected succession, are properly compounded (i.e. joined together either with or without a hyphen). For example:

This paragraph sets forth positively the only valid (i.e. both logical and workable) bases for compounding (physical joining of words with or without a hyphen), namely, *grammar* and *meaning*. It is applicable to every compound word in the English language, without exception, as well as to every compound word that may ever appear in the language. Although it embraces all grammatical sequences, the sequences given as examples in the subparagraphs are limited to those that correspond with the sequences causing the greatest difficulty given as examples under paragraph 1. Particular attention is called to the fact that the mere figurative use of two or more words does not necessarily call for compounding: for example, the metaphors *flower of the flock* and *thorn in the flesh* should not be compounded. On the other hand, the joint use of two or more words with arbitrary non-literal meaning always calls for com-

† Simpler variant form.

pounding: for example, *bluecoat* (soldier), *jack-in-the-pulpit* (flower), with the meanings here given, are proper compound words.

(a) Two nouns, neither of which functions as an adjective.

figurehead	brass-smith (hyphened under par. 3a)
pointblank	city-state (hyphened under par. 4d)
skinflint	clip-clop (hyphened under par. 3d)
copyholder	light-year (hyphened under par. 4e)
homemaker	thimble-eye (fish) (hyphened under par. 3a)
housekeeper	bee-eater (hyphened under par. 3a)
ironmonger	moth-orchid (plant) (hyphened under par. 10)

If neither of two nouns used in juxtaposition functions as an adjective (that is, describes OR LIMITS a substantive by restricting the range of its meaning) they must be intended for joint use as a single noun; compounding is therefore essential to avoid the ambiguity which would otherwise result from a syntactic incongruity. A distinctive category of such compounds comprises those whose first element is the object of an action indicated by a following noun of agency in *er* or *or* (for example: *home-maker*, *bee-eater*, *law-violator*, *milk-distributor*). It is well to note here that all nouns ending in *er* or *or* do not necessarily denote agency (for example: *street corner*, *day laborer*, *boy proprietor*, *city distributor* are preferably not compounded; see par. 1a).

(b) A gerund and a noun, neither of which functions as an adjective. (Hyphened if the gerund comes first; hyphened or solid if the gerund comes last: see pars. 4a and 7c.)

drawing-room	bee-eating	homemaking
spinning-wheel (implement)	egg-gathering	housekeeping
walking-stick (cane; insect)	fact-finding	shipbuilding
working-man (workman)	news-getting	woolgathering

The first comment under subparagraph 2a is also applicable to this subparagraph, a gerund being merely a VERBAL noun. The only reason for treating gerunds in a special paragraph to themselves is to focus attention upon them; for there is more confusion of practice with respect to this class of words than any other, owing to an appalling ignorance of the fundamental difference between them and the corresponding participles or independent nouns (see *ante*, p. 64). It is essential that a gerund used with regular noun significance—that is, with the noun (naming) idea predominant—in juxtaposition with another noun, be united with that noun in order to avoid an ambiguity due not only to syntactic incongruity but also to the fact that it is similar in form to a present participle. Gerunds may form either the first or the second element of a compound. Conspicuous among gerunds used as the second element of compound nouns are the words *keeping* and *making*. Even generally accepted au-

thorities are inconsistent in the treatment of this category of words. (See tables I and II, *ante*, pp. 45, 53.)

(c) An adverb NOT ending in *ly* and a following participle, unless the participle is preceded by two adverbs (par. 1f) or is the complement of a verb.

ever-winding road
 well-known author
 most-favored-nation clause
but particularly well grounded argument (par. 1f)
 very well known author (par. 1f)
 The road is ever winding.
 The author is well known.

Adverbs NOT ending in *ly* so frequently have the same form as the corresponding adjectives that this group of words is rather uniformly joined to a following participle (verbal adjective) to avoid ambiguity; but where the participle, in regular usage, is preceded by two adverbs or is the complement of a verb, no ambiguity exists and compounding is therefore unnecessary.

(d) Two or more words used together as a conventional or improvised unit, including a unit modifier, † a composite title denoting combined offices, a composite title to which a prefix or suffix is added, and a quasi-title. (Hyphenated: see par. 3h.)

cure-all (n.)	blue-pencil (v.)	bluish-green (u.m.)
make-believe (n.)	court-martial (v.)	dark-green (u.m.)
to-do (n.)	hand-pick (v.)	secretary-treasurer (combined offices)
wind-up (n.)	state-wide (adj.)	ex-vice-president
T-rail	old-mannish (adj.)	under-secretaryship
U-boat (n.)	cold-blooded (adj.)	High-Churchist
X-ray (n., v., adj.)	air-conditioned (adj.)	New-Zealander
6-footer (n.)	high-sounding (adj.)	minister-designate
blue-ribboner (n.)	sleep-disturbing (adj.)	president-elect
know-it-all (n.)	Topsy-fashion (adv.)	

Conventional compounds are composed of two or more words used together conventionally as units. In some of these compounds one element is variable (for example: *U-boat*, *S-boat*; *6-footer*, *8-footer*; *president-elect*, *governor-elect*—letters and figures being used as words); in some the compound is limited in use to a particular part of speech and is formed of two or more words in regular word order which are normally written separately (for example: *blue-pencil*, v.; *make-believe*, n.; *to-do*, n.); in others affixes are involved (for example: *blue-ribboner*, *New-Zealander*, *old-mannish*, *under-secretaryship*); and in still others a participle, or a word simulating a participle, is involved (for example: *high-sounding*, *air-conditioned*, *cold-blooded*).

† A unit modifier (u.m.) is a conventional or improvised compound adjective preceding a noun.

Improvised compounds are nonce-words coined for a special occasion. They may be made up *ad libitum* by anyone to fit any particular need; they may be composed of any combination of words (even whole sentences); and they may be used as any part of speech (for example: An *I-don't-care-what-you-do* attitude).

The unit idea of such word-groups can be clearly indicated only by compounding.

(e) Composite numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine (nouns or adjectives). (Hyphenated: see par. 3e.)

twenty-one
twenty-first

ninety-nine
ninety-ninth

Composite numbers comprise two classes of words: nouns formed of two nouns in juxtaposition, to which paragraph 2a is applicable; and adjectives formed of a noun and an adjective used together out of regular grammatical construction with unity of significance. The two classes are here associated in one paragraph merely for convenience of reference; in each case compounding avoids syntactic incongruity and consequent ambiguity.

(f) Fractions used as adjectives or adverbs. (Hyphenated: see par. 3e.)

one-half barrel (adj.)
two-thirds majority (adj.)
one-fourth full (adv.)
three-quarters completed (adv.)

but one half of the voters (par. 1d)
two thirds of the work (par. 1d)
one fourth of the book (par. 1d)
three quarters of the day (par. 1d)

Fractions used as adjectives or adverbs might properly have been included under paragraph 2d, and the same reasoning applies; they, too, are treated separately merely for convenience of reference.

(g) (new) Possessive nouns or prepositional phrases and the words with which they are used arbitrarily with restricted joint meaning. (Hyphenated under par. 3c or 4c.)

bull's-eye (target)
mare's-nest (hoax)

jack-in-the-box (toy)
man-of-war (warship)

The words falling under this paragraph are compounded to avoid ambiguity. They comprise categories of compounds that are easily segregated and therefore easy to remember. It should be noted that all these compounds have a joint non-literal meaning entirely dissociated from the meanings of the component words. When such individual words are used together in the same relative word order, but with literal meaning, they should not be compounded (for example: *bull's eye*, eye of a bull; *man of war*, soldier).

Hyphenated Compounds

3 (37). A hyphen is used to facilitate understanding, aid readability, and denote temporary expediency; more specifically:

The hyphenation of compound words is a problem all to itself; therefore, in this system it is treated under a separate heading. Each following paragraph on hyphenation is a concrete example of the general uses of the hyphen here indicated. Such concrete examples are absolutely essential to uniformity of practice, as they make reference easy and tend to eliminate individual judgment and personal bias. Intelligibility is here comprehended.

In consideration of the use of the hyphen in compounding one properly starts with the assumption that the words in question must actually be joined physically, either with or without a hyphen.

The subparagraphs under paragraph 3 apply equally to nearly all parts of speech; paragraphs applying to only one part of speech are numbered separately. The grammatical arrangement here followed is not intended to indicate that grammar is also a basis for the use of the hyphen, for it is not; but words naturally fall into grammatical groups, and grammatical forms are therefore of comfortable use in the concrete application of the more general prescriptions.

(a) To avoid doubling or tripling a vowel, tripling a consonant, forming a ligature, or making any other confusing collocation of letters.

sea-adder	egg-gatherer	leaf-insect	wash-shed	beef-fat
knife-edge	shell-leaf	elf-land	door-roller	angel-light
bee-eater	brass-smith	shelf-like	camp-stool	news-sheet
bee-eating	butt-tool	scoff-law	sad-iron	light-tight

Subparagraph 3a prevents the formation of compounds having a confusing or awkward typographic appearance and thus aids readability. The words falling under this paragraph are all words that do not coalesce easily (see *ante*, p. 24). Any two words that cannot be consolidated without piling up consonants or double letters unduly or without forming indeterminate syllables are hyphenated under the last clause (see next-to-last column of examples). The letters *f*, *l*, *s*, and *t*, which tend to duplication in simple words, are the only consonants that should never be doubled in compounding (see last column of examples).

(b) To prevent mispronunciation; especially to preserve the individual accentuation of each element of the compound.

air-dry	end-all	loud-speaker (radio)
brand-new	fact-finder	treaty-maker
cross-examine	fact-finding	treaty-making
cross-index	fire-resistant	uncalled-for
cross-refer	good-by	week-end
double-action	great-uncle	well-being
double-cross	long-looked-for	wrong-doing

Subparagraph 3*b* not only aids readability but facilitates understanding. This paragraph takes account of accentuation *per se*, but only to a very limited extent. As hereinbefore stated, accent undoubtedly does play some part in the hyphenation of compound words; but, in view of the variability of pronunciation and the conflict of authorities with regard to the accent in compounding (see *ante*, pp. 12, 20, 24, 26, 35, and 36), it does not seem to be a reliable criterion for general application. However, wherever accent must obviously be taken into consideration, the prescription of this paragraph is the only logical one to be followed (note, particularly, *ante*, pp. 20-21).

(c) In compounds retaining an apostrophe in one of the elements.

bull's-eye (n.)	<i>but (apostrophe dropped):</i>
mare's-nest (n.)	beeswax (n.)
four-o'clock (n.)	bridesmaid (n.)

Effort is continually being made, without entire success, to rid the language of compound words containing an apostrophe and hyphen. For example, the Style Manual of the Government Printing Office for 1933 contained a rule to eliminate both the apostrophe and the hyphen and write such compounds invariably as solid words (manual rule 48*a*); but the Printing Office completely reversed itself in the 1935 manual (rule 47), probably because the rule in the 1933 manual did not prove to be workable. The paragraph here given is limited to the use of the hyphen in only those words where the apostrophe is retained, this being to prevent a confusing typographic appearance and thus aid readability.

(d) In compound words composed of duplicating or conflicting terms.

aye-aye	busy-idle
clip-clop	dead-alive
helter-skelter	God-man
proof-proof	man-brute
tut-tut	yes-no

Duplication and conflict are emphatic in nature, and emphasis is indicated grammatically by accent. Therefore compound words composed of duplicating and conflicting terms are properly accented on both syllables and are, accordingly, hyphenated under paragraph 3*b*. They are placed in a paragraph to themselves for ease of application. Words in this category are usually hyphenated by outstanding authorities; this paragraph providing for the hyphen in all such cases is therefore bound to effect an even greater uniformity in general practice.

(e) In compound numbers (nouns or adjectives), in compound fractions (adjectives or adverbs), and in any compound word containing an ordinal number as one of its elements.

twenty-one (n., adj.)	one-half (adj., adv.)	first-class (adj., adv.)
twenty-first (n., adj.)	three-quarters (adj.,	second-rate (adj.)
two-hundredth (n., adj.)	adv.)	third-borough (n.)

(f) In compound color terms (nouns, adjectives, or unit modifiers).

blue-green (n., adj.)	deep-reddish (n., adj.)
lemon-yellow (n., adj.)	bluish-green (u.m.) (par. 2d)
sky-blue (n., adj.)	dark-green (u.m.) (par. 2d)

Paragraphs 3e and 3f apply to categories of words that are more easily remembered by being set off to themselves. The hyphen in each case is used to aid readability.

(g) In complex compounds (compounds formed of both a simple word and a compound word) that have two primary accents.

great-grandfather
fly-fisherman
north-northeast

Complex compounds are sufficiently defined in the paragraph itself. It is obvious that a compound word should not change its form when used as a basic element in another compound. This paragraph is merely another specific application of the last clause in paragraph 3b, and the same reasoning applies.

(h) In all conventional and improvised compound words. (See par. 2d; also pars. 4c, 4d, 4f, 5b, and 6.)

cure-all (n.)	blue-ribboner	High-Churchist
to-do (n.)	6-footer	New-Zealander
make-believe (n.)	X-ray	Topsy-fashion
ex-vice-president	nation-wide	blue-pencil (v.)
under-secretaryship	old-mannish	court-martial (v.)

The variability of conventional compounds and the transitoriness of improvised compounds make the hyphen essential in such words to indicate temporary expediency. Certain categories of words falling within this group are provided for separately merely for the sake of emphasis and easier application (see the cross-references given in par. 3h).

4 (38). The following compound nouns also are hyphenated:

Paragraph 4 and its subparagraphs provide for only those compound nouns that are not taken care of in the subparagraphs of paragraph 3.

(a) Compound nouns containing a gerund as the first element.

drawing-room	spinning-wheel (implement)
dressing-room	walking-stick (cane; insect)
rolling-mill	working-man (workman)

In compounds containing a gerund as the first element the component words do not coalesce easily and the hyphen is there used to aid readability.

(b) Compound nouns containing an adverb or a preposition as the second element.

flare-back
go-between
hold-up

good-for
looker-on
passer-by

Current practice is particularly chaotic with regard to this category of words; but the hyphenated form seems to predominate, undoubtedly to prevent mispronunciation or misinterpretation and so aid readability.¶ Note, for example, the differences in pronunciation (tonal quality and accent), as well as in meaning, between the solid non-compound *goby* (fish) and the hyphenated compound *go-by* (avoidance). For the sake of uniformity this paragraph provides for the hyphen in all such compounds.

(c) Compound nouns formed originally of three or more simple words. (Solid compounds used to form other compounds should not be broken apart under this clause.)

mother-in-law
jack-in-the-box

but longshoreman (par. 7a)
north-northeast (par. 3g)

This paragraph is in accord with general practice. The hyphen is used to aid readability; but see the comment under paragraphs 3g and 7a.

(d) Compound nouns naming the same person or thing under two aspects.

actor-manager
prince-president
secretary-treasurer

city-state
comedy-ballet
house-boat

but Vatican City State
(official usage)

(e) Compound technical units of measurement.

light-year
horsepower-hour

ton-mile
ton-mile-day

These two paragraphs both relate to categories of compounds that are easily segregated and that are placed under special paragraphs only for that reason. Hyphenation in each case facilitates understanding.

(f) Quasi-titles containing the words *elect*, *designate*, etc.

president-elect; vice-president-elect
ambassador-designate; minister-designate

The quasi-titles here provided for are formed of a *bona-fide* title and a common adjective which is not really a part of it but which, with it, conveys a unit idea properly expressed by a compound word. The hyphen here, as in all other cases of conventional compounds (par. 3h), merely indicates temporary expediency.

¶ The New York Times Style Book for 1928 lists 34 of these compounds as hyphenated words and 8 as solid words.

5 (39). The following compound adjectives also are hyphenated (for unit modifiers, see par. 6) :

(a) Compound adjectives whose second element is a participle, unless derived from a solid compound.

hand-made	good-looking	<i>but</i> broadcast (d.) (par. 8)
ill-advised	never-ending	foregoing (d.) (par. 8)
storm-tossed	wind-blown	upbraided (d.) (par. 8)
T-shaped	heavy-laden	whitewashed (d.) (par. 8)

The chair was hand-made.

The boy is good-looking.

(b) Compound adjectives whose second element is a coined word in the form of a participle, unless derived from a solid compound.

air-minded	dog-eared	<i>but</i> pinholed (d.) (par. 8)
chicken-hearted	left-handed	topbooted (d.) (par. 8)
cold-blooded	whole-souled	whitecapped (d.) (par. 8)

The books are dog-eared.

The officer is left-handed.

The groups of compound adjectives provided for in these three paragraphs cause much difficulty. Some of them are, in reality, conventional compounds and would be hyphenated under paragraph 3*h* (q.v.) ; but those which are derived from solid compound words must remain solid under paragraph 8 (q.v.)

When compound adjectives are used as predicate adjectives they should not change their form (see the sentences given at the end of the examples under each subparagraph).

6 (40). Unit modifiers (conventional or improvised compound adjectives preceding a noun) are hyphenated unless otherwise indicated in paragraph 6*a*.

bluish-green water	matter-of-fact way
dark-green blotter	most-favored-nation clause
export-import bank	one-hundred-and-odd men
navy-yard employee	two-party system
old-age pensions	six-room house
Washington-Chicago express	8-foot pole
<i>bona-fide</i> compounds	3-year-old boy
<i>ex-post-facto</i> laws	¾-inch board

The term "unit modifiers" is used to indicate a special category of compound adjectives that are used only before nouns. They are mostly formed of words that are ordinarily used separately in the same relative word order. As nonce-words they are hyphenated under paragraph 3*h* to indicate temporary expediency.

(a) A hyphen is not added to a composite proper name or a quoted phrase when it is used as a unit modifier. (See also par. 6c.)

United States; United States laws
"lame duck" (a misnomer); "lame duck" amendment

When proper names and quoted phrases are used as unit modifiers, the unity of meaning is sufficiently indicated typographically by either capital letters or quotation marks; a hyphen therefore not being needed to indicate such unity, it is omitted under the general principle.

(b) The hyphen used to join the elements of a unit modifier consisting entirely of proper names one or more of which is composite in form, should be preceded and followed by a thin space.

Washington – Wilkes-Barre route
Lisbon – Monte Estoril meeting
North American – South American highway
Bar-sur-Seine – Châtillon-sur-Seine train

This paragraph provides the most practical typographic method of indicating a complicated unit modifier. A double hyphen, with or without spacing, dependent upon the particular composite forms juxtaposed, would serve the purpose even better; but such a hyphen is not found on the average typewriter or generally included in fonts of type.

(c) Quotation marks should not be used in lieu of a hyphen merely to indicate a unit modifier.

export-import bank
most-favored-nation clause

not "export import" bank
"most favored nation" clause

This logical inhibition is intended solely to harmonize inconsistent practice.

6½ (40d). The unity of a complicated compound should always be clearly indicated.

wooden-shoe-maker
not wooden shoemaker or wooden-shoe maker

As this paragraph indicates, it is sometimes necessary to break apart even a well-established solid compound, in order that one of its elements may be joined to another word for greater clarity. This is simply a temporary expedient for a perfectly obvious reason. Some persons may prefer to use a regular hyphen and a double hyphen.

Solid Compounds

7 (41). Compound words for which a hyphen is not specifically provided in some other paragraph are written as solid words. (Solid compounds have only one primary accent.)

airship	heartstrings	bloodthirsty
bathroom	homemaker	carefree
bedfellow	ironmonger	childlike
beachcomber	ladyfingers	fireproof
blacksmith	marketwoman	headlong
bluefish	milestone	pointblank
bricklayer	paperhanger	praiseworthy
bridesmaid	proofreader	purseproud
catboat	schoolhouse	uppermost
clergyman	shipbuilder	today
copyholder	skinflint	tomorrow
cupbearer	textbook	cannot
earthquake	typewriter	gainsay
figurehead	workshop	hammerharden
headmaster	woodwork	nowadays
headquarters	woolgatherer	workaday

Since there are only two legitimate classes (that is, main categories) of compounds—hyphenated words and solid words—and since the hyphenated words comprise the smaller group, as well as the most distinctive group, if comprehensive rules for hyphenated forms are given it is manifestly unnecessary to frame specific rules for solid forms, which perforce include all words for which a hyphen is not provided. The subparagraphs to paragraph 7 are about the only specific statements regarding solid compounds that can be made with any degree of assurance or without entailing numerous exceptions. The absence of dogmatic rules on solid forms is one of the unique features of this system of compounding.

(a) Among solid compounds are numerous compound words developed by accretion from other solid compounds.

longshore; longshoreman	pendragon; pendragonship
newspaper; newspaperwoman	topgallant; topgallantmast

It is logical that solid compounds should not normally be torn apart when used as single elements in the formation of other compounds. Under the general principles they may be used as elements of solid compounds under this paragraph or of hyphenated compounds under paragraph 3*g* or 4*c*.

(b) (new) Among solid compounds are numerous compound words the first element of which is the equivalent of a prefix and is treated accordingly (see pars. 11-13).

aforementioned	outcast
forsooth	overhead
foresight	postscript
onlooker	underground

A hyphen is not generally used in joining prefixes to basic words, so when other parts of speech are used as the equivalent of prefixes the hyphen is naturally omitted there under similar conditions. Therefore the paragraphs governing prefixes (pars. 11-13) are used, logically, as the bases for the formation of every compound containing a prefix-equivalent.

(c) (new) Among solid compounds are numerous compound words containing a gerund as the second element. (Compounds containing a gerund as the second element are also frequently hyphenated: see pars. 3a and 3b.)

beachcombing	homemaking	shipbuilding
bricklaying	housekeeping	sightseeing
copyholding	ironmongering	typewriting
cupbearing	paperhanging	woolgathering

In compounds containing a gerund as the second element the use or non-use of the hyphen depends upon two factors only, coalescence and accent. If the component words do not coalesce easily the hyphen is used under paragraph 3a (paragraph 3a indicates clearly the circumstances under which words do not coalesce easily); if each element of the compound retains its original accentuation the hyphen is used under paragraph 3b. If the hyphen is not required under either of these paragraphs it is omitted under paragraph 7, in application of the general principle governing hyphenation. There is obviously no conflict in these rules; together they simply make an understandable whole.

(d) (new) Among solid compounds are all compound pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions.

himself	everybody	howbeit
anyone	nobody	nevertheless
anything	albeit	notwithstanding

All the words here provided for have only one primary accent; moreover, they have been in the language as solid compounds for so long a time that their solid form is never questioned.

Derivatives of Compound Words

8 (42). A derivative of a compound word retains the solid or hyphenated form of the original compound. (See also pars. 11-13.)

hammerharden(ed)	city-state(hood)
outlaw(ry)	cold-blooded(ness)
railroad(ing)	cross-refer(ence)
selfsame(ness)	ill-advised(ly)

This paragraph is so logical and understandable that explanation seems superfluous.

Elliptical Compounds

9 (43). Where two or more hyphenated compounds have a common basic element and this element is omitted in all but the last, the hyphens are retained. (Solid compounds are not similarly broken apart.)

car- and ship-owners; *not* car and ship-owners
 2- or 3-em quads; *not* 2 or 3-em quads
 long- and short-term money rates; *not* long and short-term money rates
but twofold or threefold; *not* two or threefold
 goatskins, sheepskins, and calfskins; *not* goat, sheep, and calfskins
 (or calf skins)
 uphill and downhill streets; *not* up and downhill streets

This paragraph is included merely to call attention to the prevalent bad habit of eliminating the hyphen or needlessly breaking apart a solid compound word—a habit that should be emphatically discouraged. Its logic cannot be questioned.

Scientific and Technical Terms

10 (44). The compounding and hyphening of scientific and technical terms are governed by scientific and technical usage.

Scientific and technical terms, including plant names, constitute a category of compound words whose form is so arbitrary that no effort has been made to take care of them in this system. However, the system is just as adaptable to those terms as to any others. It is to be hoped that scientific bodies will some day apply such a system to their particular vocabularies and rid them of their prevailing inconsistency. Certainly a layman could not, with propriety, perform such a task.

Prefixes, Suffixes, and Combining Forms

11 (45). Prefixes and suffixes form derivatives—not compound words. They do not require a hyphen except as indicated in paragraphs 12 and 13.

<i>antedate</i>	<i>extraordinary</i>	<i>reenact</i>	<i>readable</i>
* <i>antipathy</i>	<i>foretell</i>	* <i>semicircle</i>	<i>percentage</i>
<i>becalm</i>	<i>infirm</i>	<i>stepfather</i>	<i>terminate</i>
<i>biannual</i>	<i>infraspinal</i>	<i>subsecretary</i>	<i>twentyfold</i>
<i>circumspect</i>	<i>intercede</i>	<i>superfine</i>	<i>manhood</i>
<i>cooperate</i>	<i>misstate</i>	<i>surround</i>	<i>selfish</i>
<i>contradict</i>	* <i>nonentity</i>	<i>sympathy</i>	<i>guiltless</i>
<i>deenergize</i>	<i>obstruct</i>	<i>transship</i>	<i>leaflet</i>
<i>demi-blond</i>	<i>pervade</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	<i>friendship</i>
<i>embark</i>	* <i>postpone</i>	<i>ultraviolet</i>	<i>lightsome</i>
<i>enable</i>	* <i>preexist</i>	<i>unnecessary</i>	<i>homeward</i>
<i>extinct</i>	* <i>prooptic</i>	<i>withdraw</i>	<i>clockwise</i>

* This prefix takes a hyphen under par. 13*f* whenever it is strongly accented.

(a) Combining forms are similar to prefixes and do not require a hyphen except as indicated in paragraph 13.

heroicomic
micrometer

Anglomania
Sinogram

The reason for including in this system of compounding the several paragraphs on prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms is solely to indicate the exceptional use of the hyphen. Paragraphs 11 and 11a point out clearly that compounding is not involved in derivation and that the solid form is normal for derivatives. Note that this is the first time the word "except" appears in a rule of this system and that here it does not apply to compound words.

12 (46). The prefixes *ex* (meaning *former*), *quasi*, and *self* (reflexive) require a hyphen.

ex-governor
ex-trader
ex-president

quasi-contract
quasi-crime
quasi-deposit

self-conscious
self-defense
self-interest

All words formed with the prefixes noted in this paragraph have two primary accents, one on the prefix and one on the basic word; they are therefore set off in a paragraph to themselves instead of being included under paragraph 13f, which applies to only certain derivatives.

13 (47). A hyphen is also used:

(a) To avoid doubling a vowel (except, in general, after the short prefixes *co*, *de*, *pre*, *pro*, and *re*).

anti-imperial
micro-organism

ultra-atomic
nazi-ism

(b) To avoid tripling a consonant.

bell-less

skill-less †

wall-less

The hyphen is used in these cases to prevent a confusing typographic appearance and thus aid readability.

(c) To join a prefix or a combining form to a proper name, unless official usage demands otherwise. (Proper names consisting of two or more separate words are themselves necessarily hyphenated in the application of this paragraph.)

pro-Roosevelt
pro-Franklin-Roosevelt
pro-New-Deal

un-American
non-European
Anglo-American

but Czechoslovakia (official usage)
Pan American (n, adj.)
(official usage)

The hyphen is used in this case also to prevent a confusing typographic appearance and thus aid readability. It will be noted that where official usage steps in, the prefix is capitalized as a separate part of a

† Variant form: *skillless*.

proper name or else the second part of the name has lost its capital letter entirely. Proper names being a purely arbitrary matter, official usage must be regarded where they are involved. The parenthetical statement is a mere statement of fact; in no other way can the unit idea of such derivatives be indicated.

(d) To join duplicating prefixes.

sub-subcommittee	sub-subcompany
sub-sub-subcommittee	super-supernavy

The hyphen is used to insure proper accentuation and thus aid readability. Duplicating prefixes, being distinctive, are set off in a paragraph to themselves for ease of application; paragraph 13f also applies to them.

(e) To join a prefix to a conventional or improvised compound word (see par. 2d).

anti-trade-unionist (n.)	anti-hog-cholera serum (u.m.)
re-make-up (v.)	non-civil-service positions (u.m.)
un-get-at-able (adj.)	pre-fourteenth-century customs (u.m.)

The hyphen here is used to insure readability or indicate temporary expediency.

(f) To prevent mispronunciation; especially to indicate a primary accent on the prefix as well as on the basic word.

anti-war	contra-indicated	non-combatant
post-war	dynamo-electric	non-essential
pre-war	pre-fortieth	non-national
pro-war	un-uniformly	non-neutral

This paragraph is analogous to paragraph 3b on compounding (q.v.), and the same reasoning applies.

(g) To prevent misinterpretation.

re-cite (cite again)
re-treat (treat again)
un-ionized (not divided into ions)

The hyphen is obviously used here to facilitate understanding. It is worthy of note that in order to properly convey in speech the idea inherent in these particular derivatives, it is essential to accent the prefix as well as the basic word. Compare the solid words *recite* (declaim), *retreat* (withdraw), and *unionized* (united into unions), all of which have only one primary accent, with the examples given above.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this work the author wishes to emphasize a few of the most recent developments in compounding that seem to her particularly enheartening.

The first and most important is the apparent awakening of American scholars, printers, and readers to the imperative need for a rational and workable system of compounding and the efforts being made to supply that need.

The second is the fact that the Webster Dictionary, in its 1934 edition, abandoned the invalid expression "two-word form" of compound, which it had adopted in 1909, and now more accurately defines two-word phrases as "two words" or "noun-and-noun" phrases.

The third is the fact that many other modern authorities are now definitely denominating two-word phrases as "two separate words".

If these signs of advancement are in the least prophetic, then at last there seems to be some real probability that the prevailing chaos will be finally reduced to order.

The eminent William Allen Wilbur, Professor Emeritus of English at the George Washington University, in his *English Rhetoric* (pp. 247-248), speaks with inspiration of the importance of English words:

The words of the mother tongue are comfortable influences. The words of home, the words of youth, the words of companionship, of study, of meditation attend us from the past with the associations of their origin.

The word is the unit of language. It has individuality and it is a member of a social order. Its power comes from within and from without; the syllable breathes music through it in sublimated melody, and the sentence invests it with style precipitating into it personal influences. The syllable gives it life and the sentence gives it personal associations.

We approach the word through the sentence. First literature, then the dictionary; first the word in composition, and then the word in isolation; and thus through literature and composition, with a gathering throng of attendant spirits, we come to the word, and find that it has a goodly heritage of varied meanings and storied associations.

In the dictionary the word can have no style except through reminiscent associations of sentences in which we have known it, and it can have no music except in broken measures. Before the dictionary was made there was literature, and before literature was written there was life, and in every word there is remotely the sound of a voice. So the dictionary is not merely a place of words, but a hall of memory.

Here is a word that brings to me the brightness of spring mornings long ago; and here is a measure of music breathing out of the past; and here is the fragrance

of old flowers. Here is the word *Honor*, and I read, "Written also *honour*." Then away from the definition my thoughts go wandering, and somewhere in the long ago I see an old man and hear his reverent words, "I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honour dwelleth." Then it is all changed, and I am thinking of an old document with interesting signatures, and I have a momentary vision of a company of men, and the thought of them moves me like the flag, and I see the words, "Our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

Style and music are here, but they did not come from the dictionary. What *honour* is to me is reminiscent not of the isolated word, but of the word in stately composition. The style that I feel is the personal influence of some who have expressed themselves through it; the sound that I hear is the solemn music of the Psalms of David and the deep measures of the Declaration of Independence.

. . .

Every word should stand for something; the word is a symbol and it purports to represent reality. Safeguard then the real basis of words: do not use words lightly; do not use words vaguely; do not cultivate impressionism at the cost of exactness; do not undervalue the reality behind words. Literature is imitation of life, and life itself is better than the imitation; the word is a symbol of truth, and truth itself is better than the symbol. It is the object of literature and of words to express personal interpretations of life and truth.

It would be well indeed if all persons interested in the English language would take these inspired passages to heart and tread very lightly when entering the field of Compound Words.

ALPHABETIC LIST OF COMPOUND WORDS

ALPHABETIC LIST OF COMPOUND WORDS

(Plant names not generally included in this list)

The following list of compound words is based on the preceding general principles and rules for compounding. (See *ante*, pp. 67 *et seq.*) Manifestly such a list cannot be complete, but the approved usage with respect to any words not included can be determined by analogy or by application of the principles or rules.

Words printed flush are combined with the words indented beneath them to form solid compounds or hyphenated compounds, as indicated.

Words given under combining forms and prefixes are limited to only a few examples. Such words are usually solid (pars. 11 and 11*a*), but the hyphen is sometimes required for a special reason (pars. 12-13).

The abbreviations *adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *d.* (derivative), *n.* (noun), *pron.* (pronoun), *u.m.* (unit modifier), and *v.* (verb) indicate the functions of the compound words listed.

For the sake of uniformity in a given context it may sometimes be necessary to treat alike words in juxtaposition which, if widely separated, would be treated differently. This list is not intended to prevent such a temporary expedient.

A	able—continued	acid—continued
-1	-bodiedness (d.)	-treat (v.)
-flat	-minded (adj.)	-treated (d.)
-frame	-mindedly (d.)	-treating (d.)
-pole	-mindedness (d.)	-work
-sharp	above	-worker
a (similar to prefix)	board	acre-foot
borning	-listed (adj.)	actino (combining form)
foot	-mentioned (adj.)	chemistry
horseback	-quoted (adj.)	-electricity
mid	-said (adj.)	actor-manager
-plenty	absent	acute-angled (adj.)
-sea	-minded (adj.)	ad (advertisement)
shipboard	-mindedly (d.)	-man
tiptoe	-mindedness (d.)	-smith
abio (combining form)	ace-high	adder
genesis	acid	bolt
able	fast	fish
-bodied (adj.)	proof	addle
-bodiedly (d.)		brain (n., adj.)

- addle—continued
 -brained (adj.)
 head (n., adj.)
 -headed (adj.)
 pate (n., adj.)
 -pated (adj.)
 plot
 aero (combining form)
 dynamics
 meter
 afore (similar to prefix)
 going (adj.)
 hand (adj.)
 mentioned (adj.)
 named (adj.)
 said (adj.)
 thought
 time
 Afro-American
 aft
 castle
 most
 after
 -age
 birth
 claim
 crop
 -described (adj.)
 -designed (adj.)
 glow
 growth
 mast
 math
 -mentioned (adj.)
 most
 -named (adj.)
 noon
 piece
 play
 -rider
 sails
 shaft
 shock
 -specified (adj.)
 thought
 time
 ward
 wit (n., adj.)
- after—continued
 -witted (adj.)
 -written (adj.)
 -years (n.)
 agar-agar
 agate
 -glass
 -mail
 -snail
 ware
 age
 less
 long
 -old (adj.)
 -stricken (adj.)
 ague
 -faced (adj.)
 -plagued (adj.)
 proof
 -spell
 -rid (adj.)
 -ridden (adj.)
 air
 -blasted (adj.)
 -blown (adj.)
 -borne (adj.)
 -bound (adj.)
 -brake
 -bred (adj.)
 -built (adj.)
 -chambered (adj.)
 -clear
 -condenser
 -condensing (n.)
 -conditioned (adj.)
 -conveyed (adj.)
 -cool (v.)
 -cooled (d.)
 -cooler (d.)
 -cooling (d.)
 craft
 -dried (adj.)
 -driven (adj.)
 drome
 -dry
 duct
 -embraced (adj.)
 field
- air—continued
 -floated (adj.)
 foil
 -formed (adj.)
 hole
 -humidity
 line
 liner (d.)
 lock (v.)
 locked (d.)
 locking (d.)
 mail
 man
 meter
 -minded (adj.)
 plane
 port
 proof
 -regulator
 -rifle
 shaft
 ship
 sick
 -slacked (adj.)
 -space
 tight
 -twist
 -vessel
 ward
 way
 wayman
 wise
 woman
 worthy
 aitch
 bone
 piece
 alcohol (combining form)
 meter
 albeit
 alder
 fly
 man
 woman
 ale
 -blown (adj.)
 -fed (adj.)

- ale—continued
 -monger
 -mongering (n.)
 -taster
 -tasting (n.)
 -washed (adj.)
 wife (fish)
- All
 -Father
 -hallowmas
 -hallows
 -hallowtide
- all
 -absorbing (adj.)
 -aged (adj.)
 -American
 -cap (u.m.)
 -capital (u.m.)
 -comprehensive
 -embracing (adj.)
 -enduring (adj.)
 -fired (adj.)
 -fours (n.)
 -hail (v.)
 -hailed (d.)
 -hailing (d.)
 -important
 -mark
 mouth (fish)
 -over (fabric)
 -possessed (adj.)
 -rounder
 -Russian (u.m.)
 -seeing (adj.)
 spice
 -stars
 -sufficient (u.m.)
 -time (u.m.)
 -wise
 -wool (u.m.)
 work
- alley
 ite
 way
- almond-eyed (adj.)
- alms
 folk
 giver
- alms—continued
 giving (n.)
 house
 man
 woman
- along
 ship
 shore
 side
- alpen
 glow
 horn
 stock
- also-ran (n.)
- altar
 piece
 wise
- alto (combining form)
 -cumulus
 -relievo
- ambassador—designate
- amber
 -clear
 -colored (adj.)
 fish
 -headed (adj.)
 -headedly (d.)
 -headedness (d.)
 -hued (adj.)
 -tipped (adj.)
- amidships
- ampere
 -balance
 -hour
 -meter
 -minute
 -second
- amylo (combining form)
 genesis
- anchor
 bed
 ground
 hold
 knot
 lift
 light
 plate
- angel
 -eyed (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 fish
 -light
- angle
 dog
 hook
 meter
 sight
 twitch
 wing
 wise
 worm
- Anglo (combining form)
 -American
 mania
 phobe
 phobia (d.)
- ankle
 -cutter
 -deep
 jack
- ant
 -bear
 -bird
 -catcher
 -cow
 -eater
 -eating (n.)
 -fly
 hill
 like
- ante (prefix)
 chamber
 date (v.)
 dated (d.)
 dating (d.)
 meridian
 room
- antero (combining form)
 lateral
- anthropo (combining form)
 genesis
 physiography
- anti (prefix)
 -acid

anti—continued	aquo (combining form)	arm
—aircraft	carbonic	band
—American	—ion	chair
—clerical	arborway	hole
—hog—cholera (u.m.)	arc	let
—imperial	—over (n.)	load
—imperialism (d.)	weld (n., v.)	piece
—lynching	welded (d.)	pit
pathy	welding (d.)	plate
—slavery	arch	rack
—state—church (u.m.)	angel	rest
—war	angelic (d.)	—shaped (adj.)
anvil	band	armor
—faced (adj.)	bishop	bearer
—headed (adj.)	bishopric (d.)	bearing (n.)
—maker	deacon	—clad (adj.)
—making (n.)	deaconate (d.)	—grating (n.)
smith	deaconry (d.)	—piercing (adj.)
any	ducal (d.)	—plated (adj.)
body (pron.)	duchess	army
how	duchy	—brown
one (pron.)	duke	—worm
thing (pron.)	dukedom (d.)	arris
way	pillar	ways
where	priest	wise
whither	priesthood (d.)	arrow
wise	priestship (d.)	beam
apple	way	head (n., adj.)
—cheeked (adj.)	wise	—headed (adj.)
—faced (adj.)	archer	—leaved (adj.)
—grower	fish	—maker
—growing (n.)	ship	—making (n.)
jack	archi (combining form)	plate
john	episcopal	—shaped (adj.)
nut	lithic	—shot (adj.)
—scented (adj.)	morphic	smith
—shaped (adj.)	area	—smitten (adj.)
April	—drain	snake
—fool (v.)	way	stone
—fooled (d.)	argillo (combining form)	—toothed (adj.)
—fooling (d.)	magnesian	worm
aqua	argus-eyed (adj.)	—wounded (adj.)
—green	aristo (combining form)	art
marine	paper	—colored (adj.)
meter	type	craft
plane	arithmo (combining form)	ware
tint	graph	arterio (combining form)
tone	mania	sclerosis

- artillery
 man
 ship
 asbestos
 -coated (adj.)
 -covered (adj.)
 -packed (adj.)
 ash
 bed
 bin
 can
 -colored (adj.)
 free
 heap
 -leaved (adj.)
 man
 pan
 pile
 pit
 tray
 assembly
 man
 room
 woman
 ass's
 -foot (plant)
 -parsley
 astro (combining form)
 physics
 athwart
 hawse
 ship
 ships
 wise
 auburn
 -haired (adj.)
 -locked (adj.)
 auction-room
 audience-room
 audio (combining form)
 frequency
 gram
 auger
 nose
 shell
 type
 author
 craft
- author—continued
 ship
 auto (combining form)
 -audible
 biography
 boat
 bus
 cab
 car
 cycle
 graph (n., v.)
 graphed (d.)
 graphing (d.)
 -immunization
 -infection
 -inoculation
 -intoxication
 mobile
 -omnibus
 -oxidation
 -railer
 sight
 truck
 type
- awe
 -bound (adj.)
 -filled (adj.)
 -inspired (adj.)
 -inspiring (adj.)
 some
 -stricken (d.)
 -strike (v.)
 -striking (d.)
 -struck (d.)
 awl
 -shaped (adj.)
 wort
 ax
 -grinder
 -grinding (n.)
 -hammer
 head
 maker
 making (n.)
 man
 -shaped (adj.)
 stone
 tree
- axle
 smith
 tree
 aye-aye
 azo (combining form)
 black
 blue
 -orange
 azure
 -blazoned (adj.)
 -colored (adj.)
 -domed (adj.)
 -mantled (adj.)
 -stone
 -tinted (adj.)
 -vaulted (adj.)
 -veined (adj.)
- B
 -flat
 -string
 back
 ache
 -acting (adj.)
 -action
 angle
 band
 bite (v.)
 biting (d.)
 bitten (d.)
 board
 bone (n.)
 -boned (adj.)
 -breaker
 -breaking (adj.)
 cap
 cast (n., v.)
 casting (d.)
 chain
 chat
 -connected (adj.)
 -cutting (n.)
 -door (u.m.)
 -down (n.)
 drop (n.)
 fill (n., v.)
 filled (d.)
 filling (d.)
 fire (v.)

back—continued	back—continued	back—continued
fired (d.)	staff	—yarder
firing (d.)	stage	backer
flap	stair (adj.)	—off (n.)
flash	stamp (n., v.)	—up (n.)
flow	stamped (d.)	bad
—focused (adj.)	stamping (d.)	—humored (adj.)
fold	stay	lands
furrow (v.)	stick	badge
furrowed (d.)	stitch (n., v.)	man
furrowing (d.)	stitched (d.)	woman
gammon	stitching (d.)	badger—legged (adj.)
ground	stop	bag
hand	strap (n., v.)	maker
hander (d.)	strapped (d.)	making (n.)
heel	strapping (d.)	man
joint	—streeter	nut
lands	stretch (n.)	pipe
lash	string	piper (d.)
log	strip	piping (d.)
—lotter	stop	reef
paddle (v.)	stroke	—shaped (adj.)
paddled (d.)	swing	—smasher
paddler (d.)	sword	worm
paddling (d.)	swording (n.)	baggage
peddle (v.)	swordman	man
peddled (d.)	swordsman	master
peddler (d.)	—tack	woman
peddling (d.)	—tender	bail
piece	—track (v.)	piece
plate	—tracked (d.)	wood
puttied (d.)	—tracker (d.)	bails
putty (v.)	—tracking (d.)	man
puttying (d.)	—trail (v.)	woman
racket	—trailed (d.)	bake
rope	—trailer (d.)	board
saw	—trailing (d.)	house
set (v.)	—venting (n.)	meat
setting (d.)	ward	pan
settler	wash (n., v.)	shop
shift	washed (d.)	stove
side	washer (d.)	bakelite—dilecto
slide (v.)	washing (d.)	balance
slider (d.)	water	—sheet
sliding (d.)	way	—wheel
spiker	woods	—wire
spin	woodsman	bald
spread	worm	berry

- bald—continued
 -headed (adj.)
 pate (n., adj.)
 -pated (adj.)
 rib (n.)
 ball
 fish
 flower
 crown (bird)
 -faced (adj.)
 head (n., adj.)
 -like
 -planter
 -planting (n.)
 -player
 -playing (n.)
 proof
 room
 stock
 balm
 -breathing (n.)
 -leaved (adj.)
 -shed (n.)
 band
 box
 -cutter
 -cutting (n.)
 fish
 man
 master
 saw (v.)
 sawed (d.)
 sawer (d.)
 sawing (d.)
 sawyer (d.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 stand
 string
 -tailed (adj.)
 wagon
 wheel
 bandy
 ball
 -bandy
 -legged (adj.)
 man
 bank
 book
- bank—continued
 -high
 man
 side (of stream)
 -sided (adj.)
 banner
 fish
 man
 bar
 fish
 -iron
 keeper
 maid
 man
 master
 point
 post
 room
 tender
 way
 wise
 wood
 wound
 barb
 piece
 wire
 barber
 fish
 shop
 bare
 -ankled (adj.)
 -armed (adj.)
 back (adj.)
 -backed (adj.)
 -branched (adj.)
 -bone (n., adj.)
 -boned (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 foot (adj.)
 -footed (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -headed (adj.)
 -kneed (adj.)
 -legged (adj.)
 -necked (adj.)
 -skinned (adj.)
 -walled (adj.)
- barge
 board
 couple
 course
 -house
 -laden (adj.)
 load
 man
 master
 bark
 -bared (adj.)
 -borer
 -bound (adj.)
 -cutter
 -formed (adj.)
 -galled (adj.)
 -mark
 peel (v.)
 peeled (d.)
 peeler (d.)
 peeling (d.)
 -tanned (adj.)
 barking
 -ax
 -bill
 -iron
 -machine
 -mallet
 -tool
 barley
 break
 bree
 corn
 -fed (adj.)
 barley-brained (adj.)
 barn
 man
 stormer
 storming (n.)
 yard
 barrel
 -bellied (adj.)
 -lifter
 -lifting (n.)
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 barring-out (n.)

barrow	bats	bean
coat	man	cod
man	wing (cloth)	-fed (adj.)
base	battering-ram	feast
ball	battle	field
board	-ax	setter
-born (adj.)	dore	setting (n.)
-bred (adj.)	field	bear
burner	ground	-baiter
court	plane	-baiting (n.)
level (n., v.)	-scarred (adj.)	bane
leveled (d.)	ship	garden
leveling (d.)	-slain (adj.)	herd
line	-spent (adj.)	hide
liner (d.)	bay	hound
man	bolt	-off (n.)
-minded (adj.)	gall	skin
-mindedly (d.)	head	ward
-mindedness (d.)	man	bear's
basket	wood	-ear (plant)
ball	be (prefix)	-paw (shell)
fish	calf	beater
-maker	cast	man
-making (n.)	head	-out (n.)
ware	low	-up (n.)
weave	seem	beaver
woman	side	board
wood	times	wood
work	beach	bed
bass	comber	board
bar	man	bug
wood	master	cap
bat	bead	case
fish	-eyed (adj.)	chair
fowl (v.)	flush	chamber
fowled (d.)	hook	clothes
fowling (d.)	house	cord
man	work	cover
wing	beak	fast
bath	head	fellow
house	-iron	foot
man	beam	frame
mat	filling (n.)	gown
robe	room	key
room	trawl (n., v.)	maker
root	trawled (d.)	making (n.)
tub	trawling (d.)	mate
		molding (n.)

bed—continued

pan
piece
plate
post
quilt
rail
-rid (adj.)
-ridden (adj.)
rock
room
screw
sheet
sick
side
sock
sore
spread
spring
staff
stand
stead
stock
stone
straw
string
tick
timber
time
ward
warmer
warming (n.)
way

bee

bird
bread
-eater
-eating (n.)
-escape
-headed (adj.)
herd
hive
house
keeper
keeping (n.)
line
man
master
way

beech

drops
nut
wood
beef
-eater
-eating (n.)
-fat
-headed (adj.)
-headedly (d.)
-headedness (d.)
steak
-witted (adj.)
-wittedly (d.)
-wittedness (d.)

beer

bibber
bottler
bottling (n.)
brewer
brewing (n.)
drinker
drinking (n.)
-engine
maker
making (n.)
monger
mongering (n.)
pull (n.)

bees

wax
wing (n., adj.)

beetle

-browed (adj.)
head (n., adj.)
-headed (adj.)
stock
stone

before

-cited (adj.)
-created (adj.)
hand
-known (adj.)
-mentioned (adj.)
-named (adj.)
-recited (adj.)
-tasted (adj.)
time
-told (adj.)

before—continued

-warned (adj.)
-written (adj.)

beggar

man
woman

behind

hand
time

bell

bearer
bearing (n.)
bird
-bottomed (adj.)
boy
-crowned (adj.)
-faced (adj.)
hanger
-hooded (adj.)
hop
house
-less
-like
maker
making (n.)
man
mouth (v.)
mouthed (d.)
mouthing (d.)
ringer
ringing (n.)
-shaped (adj.)

ware

wether
wood

bellows

-maker
-making (n.)
man

belly

band
-bound (adj.)
button
piece
-worshiper
-worshipping (n., adj.)

belt

-coupled (adj.)
-driven (adj.)

belt—continued	big—continued	bird's—continued
maker	-leaguer	-eye
making (n.)	-leaved (adj.)	-mouth
man	mouth (fish)	-nest (n., v.)
bench	-mouthed (adj.)	-nested (d.)
board	-voiced (adj.)	-nesting (d.)
fellow	wig	birth
harden (v.)	bill	bed
hardened (d.)	back	day
hardening (d.)	beetle	land
land	board	mark
-legged (adj.)	-broker	mate
-made (adj.)	-broking (n.)	night
man	bug	place
master	fish	rate
work	fold	right
bent	head	stone
star	hook	biscuit
wood	man	-maker
berry	poster	-making (n.)
-brown	posting (n.)	bismuto (combining
-formed (adj.)	sticker	form)
-picker	billet	plagionite
-picking (n.)	head	bitter
between	master	-ender
-brain	wood	head
-decks (n.)	bio (combining form)	nut
-maid	-bibliography	wood
whiles	chemistry	black
bi (prefix)	-energetics	-acre
annual	birch	-and-tan (u.m.)
ennial	bark (canoe)	back (bird)
facial	wood	-backed (adj.)
-iliac	bird	ball (n., v.)
lingual	cage	balled (d.)
big	call	balling (d.)
-boned (adj.)	catcher	band (mining)
-eared (adj.)	-eyed (adj.)	-banded (adj.)
eye (fish)	-gazer	belly (fish)
-eyed (adj.)	-gazing (n.)	-bellied (adj.)
foot (disease)	house	berry
-footed (adj.)	lime	bird
-framed (adj.)	lore	board
-gaited (adj.)	man	-bordered (adj.)
head (disease)	seed	breast (bird)
-headed (adj.)	-witted (adj.)	-breasted (adj.)
-hearted (adj.)	woman	-browed (adj.)
horn (sheep)	bird's	cap
-horned (adj.)	-beak	coat (clergyman)

black—continued	black—continued	blind—continued
-coated (adj.)	tongue	stitching (d.)
cock	wash (n., v.)	story
damp	washed (d.)	worm
-eyed (adj.)	washing (d.)	blink-eyed (adj.)
face (type)	wood	blithe
-faced (adj.)	work	bread
fellow	bladder	-hearted (adj.)
-figured (adj.)	fish	block
fin	nose	head (image)
fish	blade	-headed (adj.)
guard	bone	-headedly (d.)
head (bird)	fish	-headedness (d.)
-headed (adj.)	blame	hole
heart (fruit)	less	house
-hearted (adj.)	worthiness (d.)	-letter (u.m.)
-heartedly (d.)	worthy	like
-heartedness (d.)	blanket	maker
jack	-maker	making (n.)
lead (v.)	-making (n.)	ship
leaded (d.)	blast	blocking—man
leading (d.)	hole	blond
leg	plate	-haired (adj.)
-letter (u.m.)	blasting-cap	-metal
list (n., v.)	bleach	blood
listed (d.)	craft	beat (n.)
listing (d.)	field	-bespotted (adj.)
mail (n., v.)	ground	bird
mailed (d.)	house	-bought (adj.)
mailer (d.)	works	-curdling (adj.)
mailing (d.)	yard	-drenched (adj.)
-mark (v.)	blear	drop
-marked (d.)	eye (disease)	-dyed (adj.)
-marking (d.)	-eyed (adj.)	feud
meat	blend	guilt
mouth	corn	guiltiness (d.)
poll	water	guiltless (d.)
pot	blight	guilty (d.)
-robed (adj.)	bird	hound
salter	-resistant	let (v.)
-shirted (adj.)	blind	letting (d.)
size (v.)	fish	poison
sized (d.)	fold (n., v.)	poisoning (n.)
sizing (d.)	folded (d.)	pressure
smith	folder (d.)	-red
snake	folding (d.)	-relations
strap	-loaded (adj.)	-ripe
tail (fish)	stitch (v.)	shed (n.)
-tailed (adj.)	stitched (d.)	shedder (d.)

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| blood—continued | blow—continued | blue—continued |
| shedding (d.) | tube | -winged (adj.) |
| -shot (adj.) | -up (n.) | bluff |
| stain | blue | -bowed (adj.) |
| stock | -annealed (adj.) | -headed (adj.) |
| stone | back (n.) | bluish-green (u.m.) |
| stream | beard (n.) | blunder |
| sucker | -bellied (adj.) | buss |
| sucking (n.) | bill (bird) | head |
| thirst | bird | boar |
| thirstiness (d.) | -black | fish |
| thirsty (d.) | -blackness (d.) | skin |
| -vascular (adj.) | -blooded (adj.) | spear |
| warm | bonnet (n.) | staff |
| wood | book (n.) | board |
| worm | breast (bird) | cloth |
| bloody | -breasted (adj.) | man |
| -hearted (adj.) | cap (n.) | boarding |
| -heartedly (d.) | coat (soldier) | -clerk |
| -heartedness (d.) | -coated (adj.) | -gage |
| -minded (adj.) | -embossed (adj.) | -house |
| -mindedly (d.) | -eye (bird) | -joist |
| -mindedness (d.) | -eyed (adj.) | -machine |
| -red | fin | -netting |
| -sceptered (adj.) | fish | -officer |
| -veined (adj.) | fly | -out (n., adj.) |
| blossom | gill | -place |
| -laden (adj.) | -gray | -pike |
| time | -green | -school |
| blow | -hot | boat |
| -back (n.) | jack | bill (bird) |
| ball | jacket | bug |
| cock | leg | builder |
| -down (n.) | -pencil (v.) | building (n.) |
| fish | -penciled (d.) | fly |
| fly | -penciling (d.) | head |
| gun | point | hook |
| -hard (n.) | print | house |
| hole | -ribboner | keeper |
| line | -ribbonist | load |
| -off (n.) | -ringed (adj.) | -loader |
| -out (n.) | -seal (u.m.) | -loading (n.) |
| -out-proof | sides | man |
| pipe | -sky (u.m.) | master |
| point | stocking (n.) | -owner |
| proof | stone | -setter |
| -spray | throat (bird) | swain |
| -through (adj.) | tongue (n.) | tail |
| torch | wing (bird) | woman |

boat—continued	boiler	bon—continued
wright	house	fire
bob	—maker	bond
cat	—making (n.)	folk
—cherry (game)	man	holder
fly	—off (n.)	holding (n.)
—runner	—out (n.)	maid
sled	plate	man
sleigh	smith	slave
stay	works	stone
tail	boiling	woman
tailed (d.)	—hot	bonds
weight	—house	man
white	—place	woman
bobbin	—point	bone
—machine	bold	—ace
—maker	face (type)	—ache
—making (n.)	—faced (adj.)	—black
—winder	—hearted (adj.)	—breaker
—winding (n.)	—heartedly (d.)	—breaking (n.)
wood	—heartedness (d.)	—brown
work	—spirited (adj.)	dog
worker (d.)	—spiritedly (d.)	—dry
body	—spiritedness (d.)	dust
—bending (n.)	boll	—eater
—blow	weevil	—eating (n.)
—builder	worm	fish
—centered (adj.)	bolster	—hard
guard	—maker	head (n.)
—maker	—making (n.)	lace
—making (n.)	work	meal
—mind	bolt	—picker
—plate	—cutter	—picking (n.)
bog	—end	set (n., v.)
—bred (adj.)	head	setter (d.)
hole	hold	setting (d.)
—iron	maker	—shaker
land	making (n.)	—white
lander (d.)	rope	wood
man	smith	work
—ore	strake	yard
sucker	work	bonnyclabber
trot (v.)	bomb	book
trotted (d.)	proof	binder
trotter (d.)	shell	bindery
trotting (d.)	—thrower	binding (n.)
way	—throwing (n.)	board
wood	bon	case
	—bon	craft

book—continued	boot—continued	bow
-fed (adj.)	holder	back (n., adj.)
fold	hose	-backed (adj.)
folder	jack	-bent (adj.)
holder	lace	fin
keeper	last	grace
keeping (n.)	leg (n., v.)	head
land	legged (d.)	knot
-learned (adj.)	legger (d.)	-legs
lore	legging (d.)	-legged (adj.)
louse	lick (v.)	line
lover	licker (d.)	maker
maker	licked (d.)	making (n.)
making (n.)	licking (d.)	man
man	maker	-necked (adj.)
mark	making (n.)	pin
marker	shine	-shaped (adj.)
mate	shiner (d.)	shot (n.)
monger	shining (d.)	sprit
mongering (n.)	-top	staff
plate	-topping (n.)	string (n., v.)
rack	-tree	stringed (d.)
rest	border	stringing (d.)
room	land	-wood
seller	line	-woman
selling (n.)	borough	-wow
shelf	holder	bower
shop	master	bird
stack	bott	maiden
stall	hammer	woman
stand	stick	bowl
store	bottle	-like
-taught (adj.)	bird	maker
ward	-fed (adj.)	making (n.)
wise	head	-shaped (adj.)
work	holder	
worm	nose (fish)	box
wright	-nosed (adj.)	board
boom	-shaped (adj.)	car
boat	tight	fish
-boom	bough	haul (v.)
brace	-house	hailed (d.)
-ended (adj.)	pot	hauling (d.)
-iron	boulder	keeper
boot	-cracker	maker
black	-fan	making (n.)
boy	-head	man
cleaner	-train	-setter
cleaning (n.)	-wall	wood

boxer	brass—continued	break—continued
-off	-bounder (n.)	stone
-up	-melting (adj.)	-through (n.)
boy	-molder	-up (n.)
hood	-smith	water
like	-visaged (adj.)	breaker
brain	brave	-down
-ache	-hearted (adj.)	man
-bigot	-heartedly (d.)	-off
-born (adj.)	-heartedness (d.)	-up
-breaking (adj.)	-looking (adj.)	breast
-bred (adj.)	-minded (adj.)	band
cap	-mindedly (d.)	beam
child	-mindedness (d.)	bone
craft	brazen	-deep
fag	-browed (adj.)	fast
pan	face (n.)	-fed (adj.)
sick	-faced (adj.)	-height
sickly (d.)	-facedly (d.)	-high
sickness (d.)	-imaged (adj.)	hook
-spun (adj.)	wood	mark
stone	bread	piece
storm	-and-butter (u.m.)	pin
strong	-earner	plane
-tired (adj.)	-earning (n.)	plate
brake	fruit	rail
-drum	line	roll
hand	liner (d.)	rope
hanger	maker	summer
head	making (n.)	weed
lining (n.)	meal	wheel
load	nut	wood
maker	root	work
making (n.)	stuff	breath
man	winner	-blown (adj.)
brambleberry	winning (n.)	-giving (adj.)
brand	break	-stoppage
-iron	-away (n.)	-stopping (adj.)
-new	-ax	-sucking (adj.)
-newness (d.)	-back (n.)	-tainted (adj.)
brandy	circuit	-taking (adj.)
ball	-down (n.)	breathing
-burnt (adj.)	fast	-space
-faced (adj.)	-in (n.)	-spell
man	-iron	breech
brass	line	block
-armed (adj.)	neck	cloth
-bold	-off (n.)	clout
-bound (adj.)	-over (n.)	loader

breech—continued	brick—continued	brim—continued
loading (n., adj.)	testing (n.)	stony (d.)
piece	timber	brine
breeze	wheeler	-cooler
-borne (adj.)	wise	-cooling (n.)
-burner	work	house
-carrier	yard	man
-fanned (adj.)	bride	bristle
-filler	-ale	bird
-loader	groom	cone
-oven	brides	tail (insect)
-picker	maid	Broad
-riddler	man	-Church (u.m.)
-swept (adj.)	bridge	-Churchism
-tallyman	board	-Churchist
-washer	-builder	-Churchman
way	-building (n.)	-Churchmanship (d.)
-wheeler	head	broad
bribe	-jumper	-acre
-broker	-jumping (n.)	-ax
-free	-keeper	bill (bird)
-giver	-keeping (n.)	-bottomed (adj.)
-giving (n.)	-maker	-brimmed (adj.)
-taker	-making (n.)	cast (n., v.)
-taking (n.)	man	caster (d.)
brick	master	casting (d.)
-ax	pot	cloth
bat	-tender	-faced (adj.)
-clay	-tendering (n.)	-headed (adj.)
-earth	tree	-horned (adj.)
field	ward	-leafed (adj.)
fielder (d.)	way	-leaved (adj.)
kiln	work	loom
layer	bridle	-minded (adj.)
laying (n.)	path	-mindedly (d.)
liner	way	-mindedness (d.)
lining (n.)	wise	mouth (bird)
maker	brief	piece
making (n.)	case	share (n., v.)
mason	man	shared (d.)
mold	brier	sharing (d.)
nog	-root	sheet
paver	stitch	-shouldered (adj.)
pointer	wood	side
press	bright	-spoken (adj.)
presser (d.)	rope	-spread (adj.)
-red	work	-spreading (adj.)
setter	brim	-striped (adj.)
sorter	stone	sword

broad—continued	brush—continued	bud—continued
tail (sheep)	making (n.)	worm
throat (bird)	man	buff
-toed (adj.)	tail (adj.)	-orange
-wheeled (adj.)	-tongued (adj.)	ware
-winged (adj.)	-treat (v.)	buffalo
broken	-treated (d.)	-back (fish)
-backed (adj.)	-treating (d.)	-berry
-down (adj.)	wood	-bird
-hearted (adj.)	work	-hunter
-heartedly (d.)	buck	-hunting (n.)
-heartedness (d.)	-ague	-moth
bromo (combining form)	berry	bug
benzine	board	-a-boo
-iodism	brush	bane
bronze	eye (nut)	bear
smith	-eyed (adj.)	house
wing (bird)	horn	built
brook	hound	-in (u.m.)
runner	jump (v.)	-up (u.m.)
side	jumped (d.)	bulb
-trout	jumper (d.)	-angle
-trouting (n.)	jumping (d.)	tee
broom	plate	bulk
corn	pot	head (n.)
-maker	saw	headed (d.)
-making (n.)	shot (n.)	-pile (v.)
stick	skin	-piled (d.)
straw	stall	-piling (d.)
tail (horse)	stay	bull
brother	stove	-baiter
hood	tail	-baiting (n.)
-in-law	tooth	cart
brow	wagon	comber
beat (v.)	wash (v.)	dog
beaten (d.)	washed (d.)	-faced (adj.)
beater (d.)	washer (d.)	feast
beating (d.)	washing (d.)	fight
post	wheat	fighter (d.)
brown	bucket	fighting (d.)
back	maker	finch
-complexioned (adj.)	making (n.)	fly
-eyed (adj.)	man	frog
-skinned (adj.)	-shaped (adj.)	-god
stone	-shop	head (fish)
ware	bud	-headed (adj.)
brush	moth	hide
land	time	-nosed (adj.)
maker	wood	pen

bull—continued	bush—continued	butter—continued
roarer	ranger	-fingers (n.)
run	rope	fish
whack	-tailed (adj.)	fly
whacker (d.)	whack (v.)	maker
bullet	whacked (d.)	making (n.)
-headed (adj.)	whacker (d.)	man
proof	whacking (d.)	milk
bull's	wife	monger
-eye (target)	woman	mongering (n.)
-foot (herb)	wood	mouth (n., adj.)
-nose (angle)	bushel	-mouthed (adj.)
bum	man	scotch
boat	woman	-smooth (adj.)
clock	business	woman
bumble	like	worker
bee	man	-yellow (adj.)
foot	woman	button
kite	busy	-finisher
poppy	body	-finishing (n.)
bung	-idle	-headed (adj.)
hole	work	hole (n., v.)
maker	butt	holed (d.)
making (n.)	chain	holer (d.)
bunk	-hinge	holing (d.)
chain	joint (v.)	hook
house	jointed (d.)	-maker
bunt	jointing (d.)	-making (n.)
line	saw	mold
whip	-strap (v.)	-tufting (n.)
burn	-strapped (d.)	-turner
-out (n.)	-strapping (d.)	-turning (n.)
-over (n.)	-tool	work
burr	weld (n., v.)	worker (d.)
knot	welded (d.)	by
stone	welding (d.)	-alley
bush	butter	-altar
beater	ball	-effect
beating (n.)	bill	-election
buck	bird	-end
fighter	-blender	-gone (adj.)
fighting (n.)	-blending (n.)	-issue
hammer	box	law
harrow (n., v.)	-cooler	-office
harrowed (d.)	-cutter	-pass
harrowing (d.)	-cutting (n.)	-path
land	-dipper	-play
man	fat	-product
master	-fingered (adj.)	road

by—continued	calcareo (combining	candle—continued
stander	form)	holder
time	bituminous	light
way	calfskin	—lighter
word	calicoback	—lighting (n.)
work	calk	maker
C	—weld (v.)	making (n.)
—sharp	—welded (d.)	—meter
—star	—welding (d.)	pin
—tube	call	power
cab	boy	shrift
man	—down (n.)	stand
stand	—off (n.)	stick
urn	camwood	wick
cabbage	camel's—hair (u.m.)	wood
fly	cameraman	wright
head	camp	candy
wood	craft	maker
worm	fire	making (n.)
cabin	—follower	cane
—house	—following (n.)	—backed (adj.)
mate	ground	—bottomed (adj.)
cabinet	master	brake
maker	—stool	field
making (n.)	ward	work
molder	camping—ground	canker
molding (n.)	can (noun)	—bit (adj.)
work	—cart	—bitten (adj.)
cable	—house	eat (v.)
gram	—maker	eaten (d.)
holder	—making (n.)	eating (d.)
—laid (adj.)	—opener	fret (n., v.)
—length	—labeler	fretted (d.)
—lifter	—labeling (n.)	fretting (d.)
—lifting (n.)	—sealer	worm
man	—sealing (n.)	cannon
—railroad	can (verb)	ball
ship	not	proof
way	canary—yellow	canoe
cake	candle	load
—eater	ball	—maker
—eating (n.)	beam	—making (n.)
maker	bearer	man
making (n.)	bearing (n.)	wood
walk	bomb	—yacht
walker (d.)	branch	—yaw!
calcarneo (combining	case	cant
form)	fish	block
—astragalar	fly	board

- cant—continued
 body
 chisel
 dog
 frames
 canvas
 back
 -covered (adj.)
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 man
 -stretcher
 -stretching (n.)
 cap
 -flash (v.)
 -flashed (d.)
 -flashing (d.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 sheaf
 shore
 stone
 car
 -borne (adj.)
 -builder
 -building (n.)
 fare
 goose
 load
 lock
 man
 -mile
 carbo (combining form)
 hydrate
 card
 board
 case
 holder
 holding (n.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 -player
 -playing (n.)
 room
 -sharp
 -stock
 care
 cloth
 -crazed (adj.)
- care—continued
 free
 less
 lessness (d.)
 taker
 taking (n.)
 -worn (adj.)
 carnal
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 carpet
 bag
 bagger (d.)
 bagging (d.)
 -covered (adj.)
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 -layer
 -laying (n.)
 snake
 way
 web
 work
 carriage
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 -free
 carry
 -all (n.)
 -over (n.)
 cart
 load
 man
 way
 whip (v.)
 whipped (d.)
 whipping (d.)
 wright
 cartridge
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 carvel
 -built (adj.)
 -joint
 -jointed (adj.)
 -planked (adj.)
 case
 bay
- case—continued
 bearer
 -decision
 harden (v.)
 hardened (d.)
 hardening (d.)
 keeper
 keeping (n.)
 -made (adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 mate
 mated (d.)
 work
 worm
 cash
 book
 box
 boy
 girl
 -keeper
 -keeping (n.)
 -register
 cast
 -away (n., adj.)
 -back (n.)
 -by (n.)
 house
 -iron (u.m.)
 -off (n.)
 -ridden (adj.)
 weld (v.)
 welded (d.)
 welding (d.)
 caste-mark
 castle
 builder
 building (n.)
 cat
 back
 beam
 bill (bird)
 bird
 block
 boat
 call
 chain
 crane
 -davit

- cat—continued
 -eyed (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 fall
 fish
 -footed (adj.)
 gold
 gut
 -hammed (adj.)
 harpin
 head (n., v.)
 headed (d.)
 heading (d.)
 hold
 hole
 hood
 hook
 hop
 -ice
 ladder
 like
 nap
 -o-nine-tails
 -owl
 piece
 pipe
 -rake
 -rig
 -rigged (d.)
 -rigging (d.)
 -rope
 salt
 shark
 skin
 squirrel
 step
 stick
 stitch
 stone
 -tackle
 -tail (naut.)
 -thrasher
 walk
 wise
 -witted (adj.)
 catch
 -all (n.)
 -as-catch-can
 cry
- catch—continued
 land
 line
 penny (n., adj.)
 plate
 pole
 water
 weight
 word
 work
 cater
 cap
 -cornered (adj.)
 cat's
 -claw (vine)
 -ear (weed)
 -eye (gem)
 -gold (sulfide)
 -nose (wind)
 -paw (dupe)
 cattleman
 cause
 way (n., v.)
 wayed (d.)
 waying (d.)
 cavalryman
 cave
 -dweller
 -dwelling (n.)
 -in (n.)
 -keeper
 -keeping (n.)
 cedarware
 cellar
 man
 woman
 way
 cement
 -lined (adj.)
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 -temper (v.)
 -tempered (d.)
 -tempering (d.)
 center
 bit
 board
 fire (adj.)
 piece
- center—continued
 -second (adj.)
 centro (combining form)
 plasm
 cerebro (combining form)
 spinal
 cerecloth
 cess
 pipe
 pit
 pool
 chafing-dish
 chain
 bag
 -driven (adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 man
 smith
 welder
 welding (n.)
 wheel
 work
 chair
 -car
 fast
 maker
 making (n.)
 man
 -mender
 -mending (n.)
 woman
 chalk
 cutter
 plate
 stone
 -white
 -worker
 -working (n.)
 chamber
 maid
 woman
 chance-medley
 chap
 book
 -fallen (adj.)
 -fallenly (d.)
 chapelmaster

char	cheek	chisel—continued
coal (n., v.)	bone	making (n.)
coaled (d.)	piece	chock
coaling (d.)	pouch	-a-block
pit	strap	full
woman	cheer-leader	chocolate-brown
work	cheese	choir
charge	board	master
man	cloth	wise
-off (n.)	cutter	choke
charging-door (n.)	maker	bore (n., v.)
chart	making (n.)	bored (d.)
house	monger	boring (d.)
room	mongering (d.)	strap
charter	parer	chop
house	paring (n.)	house
land	taster	stick
master	trier	-suey
party	wood	chow-chow
chatter	chess	Christlike
box	board	Christmastide
marks	man	chromo (combining
check	tree	form)
bird	chestworm	sphere
hook	chicken	chrono (combining
list	-breasted (adj.)	form)
man	-hawk	graph
mate	-hearted (adj.)	chuck
-off (n.)	-heartedly (d.)	-a-luck
rack	-heartedness (d.)	farthing
rein	chief-justiceship	chuckle-headed (adj.)
roll	child	church
room	bearing (n.)	-ale
rope	bed	-goer
row (n.)	birth	-going (n.)
rowed (d.)	-crowing (n.)	like
rower (d.)	-god	man
strap	hood	manlike
string	like	ward
weigher	-ridden (adj.)	woman
weighman	-study	yard
work	-wife	cigar
checker	chillroom	maker
board	chin	making (n.)
breast (fowl)	-deep	cinema-microscopy
-up	-high	cinnamon-brown
wise	chinaware	cirro (combining form)
work	chisel	cumulus (n.)
	maker	stomatous (adj.)

- cis (prefix)
 -Atlantic
 oceanic
 city
 -commonwealth
 -dweller
 -dwelling (n.)
 folk
 -state
 clam
 bake
 cracker
 shell
 clap
 board (n., v.)
 boarded (d.)
 boarding (d.)
 match
 net
 trap
 class
 fellow
 man
 mate
 room
 work
 clawhammer
 clay
 bank
 -modeler
 -modeling (n.)
 clean
 -bred (adj.)
 -cut (adj.)
 -fingered (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -handedly (d.)
 -handedness (d.)
 -limbed (adj.)
 -up (n.)
 clear
 -cut
 -cutness (d.)
 -cutting (d.)
 face (type)
 -melting (n.)
 -up (n.)
 cleft
 -footed (adj.)
- cleft—continued
 graft (v.)
 grafted (d.)
 grafting (d.)
 clergy
 man
 woman
 clickety-clack
 cliffsman
 clinch
 -built (adj.)
 work
 cling
 fish
 stone (n., adj.)
 clink
 -clank
 stone
 clinker—built (adj.)
 clip
 -clop
 fish
 clipper—built (adj.)
 cloakroom
 clock
 bird
 -case
 face
 wise
 work
 clod
 hopper
 hopping (n.)
 breaker
 breaking (n.)
 clog
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 clomp—clomp
 close
 -fitting (adj.)
 -fisted (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 herd (v.)
 herded (d.)
 herding (d.)
 -knit (adj.)
 -mouthed (adj.)
 -tongued (adj.)
- closed-coil (u.m.)
 cloth
 maker
 making (n.)
 worker
 working (n.)
 clothes
 bag
 basket
 brush
 horse
 line
 pin
 press
 cloth-bound (adj.)
 cloud
 -built (adj.)
 burst (n.)
 -capped (adj.)
 -compeller
 -compelling (n., adj.)
 land
 -ring
 cloven
 -footed (adj.)
 -hoofed (adj.)
 clover
 sick
 sickness (d.)
 club
 -footed (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 haul (v.)
 hailed (d.)
 hauling (d.)
 house
 link
 man
 room
 -shaped (adj.)
 co (prefix)
 -author
 -opt
 operate (v.)
 operated (d.)
 operating (d.)
 ordinate (v.)
 ordinated (d.)
 ordinating (d.)

coach	cobalt—continued	coffee—continued
fellow	—green	—making (n.)
man	cobblestone	pot
smith	cobbler's-awl (bird)	—room
whip	cock	coffer
wood	—a-doodle-doo	dam
work	bill (v.)	work
wright	billed (d.)	coffin
coal	billing (d.)	—maker
bag	boat	—making (n.)
bagger (d.)	chafer	cog
bin	crow (n.)	wheel
—black	crowing (n.)	wood
—blue	—eyed (adj.)	coin
box	fight (n.)	bag
—dark	fighting (n.)	holder
—dealer	horse	maker
—dealing (n.)	loft	making (n.)
fish	master	cold
goose	match	—blooded (adj.)
hole	—of-the-plains	—bloodedly
mouse	pit	—bloodedness
pit	roach	—chisel
rake	shy (n.)	—drawing (n.)
shed	shying (d.)	—drawn (adj.)
coarse	sparrow	frame
—grained (adj.)	sparrowish (d.)	hammer (v.)
—grainedness (d.)	spur	hammered (d.)
coast	stride	hammering (d.)
line	—sure	—hearted (adj.)
lining (n.)	—sureness (d.)	—heartedly (d.)
man	tail (drink)	—heartedness (d.)
ward	—tailed (adj.)	—roll (v.)
wise	—thrashing (n.)	—rolled (d.)
coat	—throwing (n.)	—rolling (d.)
—hanger	—up (n.)	—short
—rack	cockleshell	—shortness (d.)
cob	cockscomb	—shot (n.)
head (fowl)	cod	cole
loaf	fish	seed
nut	fishery (d.)	slaw
web (n., v.)	fishing (d.)	collar
webbed (d.)	pitchings	band
webbing (d.)	worm	—maker
webby (d.)	coffee	—making (n.)
work	—grower	color
cobalt	—growing (n., adj.)	bearer
—blue	house	bearing (n.)
—bronze	—maker	blind
		maker

- color—continued
 making (n.)
 man
 coloring—matter
 comb
 broach
 -brush
 -shaped (adj.)
 come
 -back (n.)
 -down (n.)
 comedy—ballet
 committee
 -man
 -woman
 common
 -noun (u.m.)
 place (n., adj.)
 weal
 wealth
 companion
 ship
 way
 compass
 -headed (adj.)
 -plane
 complex—compound
 (u.m.)
 composing
 -frame
 -machine
 -room
 -rule
 -stand
 -stick
 concavo (combining
 form)
 -concave
 -convex
 cone
 -in—cone
 -nose
 -pated (adj.)
 Congress
 man
 woman
 conning—tower
 contra (prefix)
 -arithmetical
- contra—continued
 -indicated
 position
 contract
 -holder
 -holding (n.)
 convexo (combining
 form)
 -concave
 plane
 cook
 book
 -maid
 room
 shop
 stove
 cool
 -headed (adj.)
 -headedly (d.)
 -headedness (d.)
 house
 copestone
 copper
 -bottomed (adj.)
 -face (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 -fastened (adj.)
 head (snake)
 -headed (adj.)
 -nosed (adj.)
 -plated (adj.)
 smith
 ware
 wing
 worm
 works
 copy
 -editing (n.)
 -editor
 hold (estate)
 holder
 holding (n.)
 reader
 reading (n.)
 right
 righter (d.)
 coral
 rag
 -red
- cord
 maker
 making (n.)
 wood
 corded—up (adj.)
 cork
 maker
 making (n.)
 -presser
 screw (n., v.)
 screwed (d.)
 screwing (d.)
 wing
 wood
 corn
 bread
 cob
 crib
 crusher
 cutter
 dodger
 -eater
 -eating (n.)
 field
 -grower
 -growing (n.)
 house
 husk
 husker (d.)
 land
 loft
 mill
 pit
 rick
 starch
 stone
 corner
 stone
 wise
 cotter
 -bolt
 -drill
 -pin
 cotton
 mouth
 seed
 tail
 wood

council	cow—continued	cragsman
man	boy	cramfull
woman	catcher	craneman
countwheel	fish	craw
counter (prefix*)	gate	-craw
act (v.)	girl	fish
acted (d.)	-hearted (adj.)	cream
acting (d.)	heel	cake
balance (v.)	herd	-colored (adj.)
balanced (d.)	hide	-maker
balancing (d.)	hitch	-making (n.)
check	-hocked (adj.)	-slice
part	keeper	ware
vail (v.)	keeping (n.)	creephole
vailed (d.)	lick	crest-fallen (adj.)
vailing (d.)	like	crewelwork
work	man	crib
worked (d.)	pilot	bite (v.)
working (d.)	pox	biter (d.)
counting	shed	biting (d.)
-house	cox	bitten (d.)
-room	comb	work
country	swain	criss
folk	crab	-cross (n., adj., v.)
man	-eater	-crossed (d.)
seat	-eating (n.)	-crossing (d.)
side	catcher	crook
woman	catching (n.)	-backed (adj.)
court	-faced (adj.)	bill
baron	hole	cropplecrown
-bred (adj.)	stick	cross
craft	stone	-arm
house	wise	-armed (adj.)
like	wood	band
-martial (v., u.m.)	yaws	banding (n.)
-martialed (d.)	crack	bar
-martialing (d.)	brain (n., adj.)	beak
-martial's (u.m.)	-brained (adj.)	beam
plaster	jaw (adj.)	bearer
ship	pot	-bedded (adj.)
yard	-the-whip	-bedding (n.)
cover	crackleware	belt
let	cradle	bench
lid	land	-bias (n., v.)
side	maker	-biased (d.)
cow	making (n.)	-biasing (d.)
bell	song	bill (bird)
bird	craftsman	bind (v.)

* *Counter* is also noun, adjective, verb, and adverb.

cross—continued	cross—continued	cross—continued
binding (d.)	-hackle (v.)	-pollinate (v.)
bound (d.)	-hackled (d.)	-pollinated (d.)
bolt	-hackling (d.)	-pollinating (d.)
bond (n., v.)	-handled (adj.)	-pollination (d.)
bonded (d.)	-hatch (v.)	-purpose
bonding (d.)	-hatched (d.)	-question
bones	-hatcher (d.)	rail
bow	-hatching (d.)	-reading (n.)
bowman	-haul (n.)	-refer (v.)
bred (d.)	-hauling (n.)	-reference (d.)
breed (n., v.)	-head	-referred (d.)
breeding (d.)	-headed (adj.)	-referring (d.)
bridge	-hilted	road
bun	-index (v.)	row
-channel	-indexed (d.)	ruff
-church	-indexing (d.)	rule
-country	-interrogate (v.)	-section
-curve	-interrogated (d.)	-shaft
-cut (n., v.)	-interrogating (d.)	-spale
-cutting (d.)	-interrogation (d.)	-spall
-dye	-interrogatory (d.)	-staff
-dyeing (d.)	jack	-star
-examination	-laminated (adj.)	-stitch (v.)
-examine (v.)	-legged (adj.)	-stitched (d.)
-examined (d.)	-leggedness (d.)	-stitching (d.)
-examining (d.)	-legs	-stone
-eye	-light	-stratification
-eyed (adj.)	-line (v.)	-stratified
fall	-lined (d.)	-surge
fed (d.)	-lining (d.)	-tie (n.)
feed (n., v.)	-lock	-tied (adj.)
feeding (d.)	-locking (n.)	-toes
-fertilize (v.)	-maker	-track
-fertilized (d.)	-making (n.)	-vaulting (n.)
-fertilizing (d.)	-mark	walk
fiber	-mate (v.)	web
filig (n.)	-mated (d.)	wise
fire (v.)	-mating (d.)	-word (u.m.)
fired (d.)	-over (n.)	
firing (d.)	patch	crow
fish	path	bait
flow (v.)	piece	bar
flowed (d.)	-plow (v.)	bill
flowing (d.)	-plowed (d.)	flight
fox	-plowing (d.)	foot
-garnet	-pollenize (v.)	hop
-grained (adj.)	-pollenized (d.)	keeper
-grainedness (d.)	-pollenizing (d.)	keeping (n.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| crow—continued | curb—continued | dare |
| quill | —plate | —all (n.) |
| step | sender | devil (n.) |
| crown | sending (n.) | deviltry (d.) |
| maker | signaling (n.) | dark |
| making (n.) | stone | —complexioned (u.m.) |
| piece | cure—all (n.) | —eyed (adj.) |
| plate | curly | —green (u.m.) |
| post | —headed (adj.) | dash |
| sheet | —pated (adj.) | board |
| work | currycomb | plate |
| crow's | curse—word | pot |
| —nest (naut.) | cuss—word | wheel |
| —silk (plant) | custom | dateline |
| crushing | house | daughter—in-law |
| —industry | —made (adj.) | day |
| —machine | cut | book |
| —mill | —away (n., adj.) | break |
| crust | —glass (u.m.) | —bright |
| —hunt (v.) | —in (n.) | dream |
| —hunted (d.) | lips | dreamer (d.) |
| —hunter (d.) | —off (n.) | fly |
| —hunting (d.) | —out (n.) | house |
| crypto (combining form) | throat | light |
| branch | —under (adj.) | long |
| crystal | —up (n.) | man |
| —clear | water | mare |
| —smooth | work | spring |
| cubby | worm | star |
| hole | cycle-car | time |
| house | cyclo (combining form) | work |
| cubo (combining form) | graph | worker (d.) |
| biquadratic | Czecho (combining form) | de (prefix) |
| cumulo (combining form) | slovak | —arm (v.) |
| cirrus | slovakian (d.) | —armed (d.) |
| nimbus | | —arming (d.) |
| stratus | | bar (v.) |
| cup | dairy | barred (d.) |
| bearer | maid | barring (d.) |
| board | man | —gas (v.) |
| —head (n., adj.) | woman | —gassed (d.) |
| —headed (adj.) | daisy-brush | —gassing (d.) |
| —holder | dam-site | |
| mark | damsel fly | dead |
| marker (d.) | danger | —afraid |
| marking (d.) | —fearing (adj.) | —alive |
| stone | —loving (adj.) | —alivism (d.) |
| curb | dapple | beat |
| —pin | —bay | —born (adj.) |
| | —gray | bright |

- dead—continued
 burn
 -cold
 -dip (v.)
 -dipped (d.)
 -dipping (d.)
 -drunk
 -drunkenness (d.)
 -end
 -eyed (adj.)
 fall
 head (n.)
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 -heavy
 house
 latch
 light
 line
 lock
 -roasted (adj.)
 stroke
 weight
 wood
 deaf
 -dumb
 -dumbness (d.)
 -mute
 -muteness (d.)
 -mutism (d.)
 dear
 -bought (adj.)
 ness
 death
 bed
 blow
 day
 like
 rate
 -shot
 -struck (adj.)
 trap
 watch
 death's-head
 deck
 -house
 -swabber
 -swabbing (n.)
- deckle-edged (adj.)
 decoyman
 deed-box
 deep
 -asleep
 -biting (adj.)
 -browed (adj.)
 -dyed (adj.)
 -going (n.)
 -grown (adj.)
 -laid (adj.)
 -mouthed (adj.)
 -piled (adj.)
 -rooted (adj.)
 -seated (adj.)
 -set (adj.)
 -waisted (adj.)
 deer
 dog
 drive
 herd
 horn
 hound
 neck
 skin
 stalker
 stalking (n.)
 stealer
 demi (prefix)
 blond
 -equitant
 relief
 dendro (combining form)
 chemical
 dentate
 -ciliate (adj.)
 -serrate (adj.)
 -sinuate (adj.)
 deskman
 dessert-spoonful
 deuterio (combining form)
 canonical
 devil
 -devil
 diver
 fish
 -porter
- dew
 -bright
 claw
 fall
 rot
 -sprinkled (adj.)
 diamond
 -back (n., adj.)
 -backed (adj.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 dice
 -box
 -board
 -cup
 dictionary
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 die
 -away (adj.)
 -hard (n.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 -sinker
 -sinking (n.)
 -square
 -stock
 dim
 -sighted (adj.)
 -sightedly (d.)
 -sightedness (d.)
 diner-out (n.)
 ding-dong
 dingle
 bird
 -dangle
 dining
 -hall
 -room
 dip
 head
 heading (n.)
 ware
 dipper-strainer
 direct
 -acting (adj.)
 -action (u.m.)
 -connected (adj.)
 -coupled (adj.)

dirt	dog—continued	double—continued
-cheap	-legged (adj.)	-bass (n.)
line	-mad	-bitt
dish	-poor	-change (v.)
cloth	-shore	-changed (d.)
-faced (adj.)	-sick	-changing (d.)
maker	-tired (adj.)	-claw
making (n.)	-tooth (n., v.)	-concave
washer	-toothed (d.)	-convex
washing (n.)	-toothing (d.)	-cross (v.)
water	-trot	-crossed (d.)
wiper	-weary	-crossing (d.)
wiping (n.)	doll	-dealer
disk-bearing (n.)	house	-dealing (n.)
ditch	maker	-decker
-digger	making (n.)	-Dutch
-digging (n.)	dollarfish	-dye (v.)
water	doombook	-dyed (d.)
do	doomsday	-dying (d.)
-all (n.)	door	-edged (adj.)
-naught (n.)	bell	-ender
-nothing (n.)	brand	-faced (adj.)
-nothingism (d.)	case	-gear
-nothingness (d.)	casing (n.)	-gild (v.)
dock	check	-gilded (d.)
head	frame	-gilding (d.)
house	keeper	-guilt
land	keeping (n.)	-handed (adj.)
yard	knob	-jointed (adj.)
doe	maker	-leaded (adj.)
bird	making (n.)	-leaf
skin	mat	-line
dog	nail	-lived (adj.)
-bolt (n., v.)	plate	-lock (v.)
-bolted (d.)	post	-locked (d.)
-bolting (d.)	-roller	-locking (d.)
-cart	-rolling (n.)	-natured (adj.)
-catcher	sill	-quick
-catching (n.)	step	-reef
-cheap	stone	-rivet (v.)
-day (u.m.)	stop	-riveted (d.)
-ear (n., v.)	way	-riveting (d.)
-eared (d.)	yard	-shot (adj.)
-earing (d.)	dopebook	-scull
-faced (adj.)	double	-space (v.)
-fight	-action	-spaced (d.)
-fighting (n.)	-ball	-spacing (d.)
-headed (adj.)	-barrel (n., adj.)	-stop
-hungry	-barreled (adj.)	-thong

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| double—continued | down—continued | draw |
| —thread | rightly (d.) | arch |
| —tongue | rightness (d.) | arm |
| —tooth | rush | —back (n.) |
| —track | rushing (d.) | bar |
| —tree | set | beam |
| —trouble | sheet | bench |
| —up (u.m.) | shoot | bolt |
| —work | side | bore (n., v.) |
| dough | —sinking (n.) | bored (d.) |
| boy | —sitting (n.) | boring (d.) |
| —faced (adj.) | —sliding (n.) | boy |
| maker | —slip (v.) | bridge |
| making (n.) | —slipped (d.) | cut (n.) |
| nut | —slipping (d.) | dock |
| dove | —slope | —down (n.) |
| —colored (adj.) | —soft | file (v.) |
| cot | stairs | filed (d.) |
| —eyed (adj.) | —State | filing (d.) |
| house | stream | gate |
| like | —stroke | gear |
| tail (n., v.) | take (n.) | head |
| tailed (d.) | —thrown (adj.) | horse |
| tailing (d.) | —trodden (adj.) | knot |
| down | ward | link |
| bow | way | loom |
| —cast (adj.) | weigh (v.) | net |
| —castly (d.) | weighed (d.) | plate |
| —castness (d.) | weighing (d.) | rod |
| charge | draftboard | sheet |
| come (n.) | draftsman | spring |
| coming (n.) | drag | stop |
| fall | bar | tongs |
| fallen (d.) | bolt | tube |
| falling (d.) | hound | —water |
| flow | man | —well |
| —hanging (adj.) | net | drawing—room |
| haul | rope | drayman |
| —hearted (adj.) | saw | dread |
| —heartedly (d.) | staff | naught (n.) |
| —heartedness (d.) | dragonfly | nought (warship) |
| hill (adj.) | drain | dream |
| line | pipe | —haunting (adj.) |
| look | tile | land |
| looker (d.) | drakestone | world |
| looking (d.) | dram | dress |
| most | seller | maker |
| pour | shop | makership (d.) |
| right | | making (n.) |

dressing-room	dry—continued	dull—continued
drift	cleaning (p.)	-eyed (adj.)
bolt	cleanse (v.)	-headed (adj.)
piece	cleansed (d.)	-looking (adj.)
pin	cleansing (d.)	-witted (adj.)
way	cure (v.)	dumb
wind	cured (d.)	bell (n., v.)
wood	curing (d.)	belled (d.)
drill	dock (n., v.)	belling (d.)
-less (drillless)	docked (d.)	waiter
master	docking (d.)	dumping
stock	-eyed (adj.)	-buck
drip	-goods	-car
stick	-goodsman	-cart
stone	-grind (v.)	-ground
drive	-grinding (d.)	-press
boat	-ground (d.)	-reel
bolt	nurse (v.)	dun
cap	nursed (d.)	-drab
head	nursing (d.)	-yellow
pipe	-paved (adj.)	-yellowish (d.)
screw	rot (v.)	dunder-headed (adj.)
way	rotted (d.)	dung
driving	rotting (d.)	fork
-belt	rub (v.)	heap
-force	rubbed (d.)	hill
drop	rubbing (d.)	hilly (d.)
forge (v.)	salt (v.)	dust
forged (d.)	salted (d.)	bin
forging (d.)	salting (d.)	box
head	-shod (adj.)	brush
kick	stone	cloth
light	duck	-day
-out (n.)	bill (mammal)	-gray
worm	-billed (adj.)	man
drought-resisting (adj.)	-footed (adj.)	pan
drum	-hunting (n.)	plate
beat	-legged (adj.)	duty
fire	pin	-bound
fish	wing (adj.)	-free
head	duck's	dwelling-place
stick	-bill (tool)	dye
dry	-off (n.)	house
-as-dust (u.m.)	dug	maker
-boned (adj.)	-out (n.)	making (n.)
bones (n.)	way	stone
clean (v.)	dull	stuff
cleaned (d.)	-brained (adj.)	ware
	-browed (adj.)	wood

- dynamo (combining form)
 -electric
 -electrical (d.)
- eager
 -looking (adj.)
 -seeming (adj.)
- eagle
 -eyed (adj.)
 -sighted (adj.)
 stone
 -winged (adj.)
- ear
 ache
 cap
 cockle
 drop
 drum
 lap
 -leaved (adj.)
 lock
 mark (n., v.)
 marked (d.)
 marking (d.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 pick
 piece
 ring
 screw
 shot (n.)
 -splitting (adj.)
 tab
 wax
 wig (n., v.)
 wigged (d.)
 wigginess (d.)
 wiggling (d.)
 wiggy (d.)
 witness
- early-harvested (adj.)
- earth
 bag
 bank
 board
 -born (adj.)
 -bound (adj.)
- earth-continued
 -bred (adj.)
 drake
 fall
 fast
 -god
 -goddess
 light
 maker
 making (n.)
 quake
 wolf
 work
 worm
- earthenware
- earthly
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 -wise
- Eastertide
- east
 -bound (adj.)
 -northeast
 -southeast
 ward
 wardly (d.)
 -windy
- easy
 -going (adj.)
 -hearted (adj.)
 -mannered (adj.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -rising (adj.)
 -spoken (adj.)
- eaves
 drip
 drop (v.)
 dropped (d.)
 dropper (d.)
 dropping (d.)
- ebb
 -anchor
 tide
- edge
 maker
 making (n.)
 -shot (adj.)
 stone
- edge-continued
 wise
- eel
 buck
 -catcher
 -catching (n.)
 fish
 -like
 mother
 pot
 pout
 skin
 spear
 -worm
- egg
 bird
 cup
 -eater
 -eating (n.)
 -end
 -gatherer
 -gathering (n.)
 -layer
 -laying (n.)
 nog
 -roller
 -rolling (n.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 shell
- eight
 fold
 score
 square
- elbow
 board
 room
- elder
 hood
 man
 woman
- electro (combining form)
 biology
 -engrave (v.)
 -engraved (d.)
 -engraving (d.)
 -etch (v.)
 -etched (d.)
 -etching (d.)

eleuthero (combining form)	ensign—continued	ever—continued
dactyl	bearing (n.)	glade
elf	fly	-going (adj.)
hood	ship	green (n.)
-land	entrance	-growing (adj.)
-lock	-denying (adj.)	-honored (adj.)
elfenfolk	way	-increasing (adj.)
elk-hound	entry	lasting (n., adj.)
elliptic-lanceolate	man	lastingly (d.)
else	way	lastingness (d.)
where	epoch-making (adj.)	-living (adj.)
whither	ere	-loving (adj.)
embryo	long (adv.)	-mingling (adj.)
logic	now (adv.)	more (adv.)
plastic	while (adv.)	-moving (adj.)
emerald-green	erstwhile	-recurring (adj.)
emeto (combining form)	even	-renewing (adj.)
cathartic	fall	-smiling (adj.)
empty-looking	-handed (adj.)	-sporting (adj.)
enamelware	-handedly (d.)	-thrilling (adj.)
end	-handedness (d.)	-varying (adj.)
-all (n.)	-minded (adj.)	-wearing (adj.)
grain	-mindedly (d.)	-white
less	-mindedness (d.)	-widening (adj.)
long	song	-willing (adj.)
-matcher	tide	-winding (adj.)
most	ever	every
-organ	-abiding (adj.)	body (pron.)
-stopped (adj.)	-admiring (adj.)	day (adj.)
wise	-bearing (adj.)	one (pron.)
engine	-being (adj.)	thing (pron.)
man	-blazing (adj.)	when
-room	-blooming (adj.)	whence
-sized (adj.)	-burning (adj.)	where
-turned (adj.)	-celebrated (adj.)	whither
-turner	-changing (adj.)	evil
-turning (n.)	-circling (adj.)	-boding (adj.)
-type (u.m.)	-conquering (adj.)	-doer
English	-craving (adj.)	-doing (n.)
-born (adj.)	-deepening (adj.)	-eyed (adj.)
-bred (adj.)	-dripping (adj.)	-favored (adj.)
-built (adj.)	-drizzling (adj.)	-looking (adj.)
-made (adj.)	-dropping (adj.)	-minded (adj.)
man	-during (adj.)	-mindedly (d.)
-speaking (adj.)	-duringness (d.)	-mindedness (d.)
woman	-dying (adj.)	-smelling (adj.)
ensign	-echoing (adj.)	-sounding (adj.)
bearer	-esteemed (adj.)	-speaking (n.)
	-expanding (adj.)	-wishing (n.)

- ewe-necked (adj.)
 ex (prefix)
 communicate
 -governor
 -official
 -officio (u.m.)
 -president
 -secretary-general
 -secretary-treasurer
 territoriality
 -trader
 -vice-president
 exciseman
 export-import (u.m.)
 express
 man
 woman
 extra (prefix)
 -alimentary
 -hazardous
 -long (u.m.)
 ordinary
 provincial
 territoriality
 eye
 ball
 bar
 beam
 bolt
 -bridled (adj.)
 brow
 cup
 flap
 glance
 glass
 -judgment
 lash
 lens
 lid
 mark
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 piece
 pit
 point
 reach
 server
 service
- eye—continued
 sight
 sore
 splice
 -spotted (adj.)
 stalk
 stone
 strain
 string
 tooth
 wash
 water
 witness
- fable
 maker
 making (n.)
 face
 -ache
 -arbor
 -bedded (adj.)
 harden (v.)
 hardened (d.)
 hardening (d.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 plate
 -saver
 -saving (n.)
 wise
 work
 fact
 -finder
 -finding (n.)
 -seeker
 -seeking (n.)
 fag-end
 faint
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 -run
 fair
 -dealing (n.)
 -faced (adj.)
 -facedly (d.)
 -facedness (d.)
 ground
 -haired (adj.)
- fair—continued
 head (n., adj.)
 -headed (adj.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 -natured (adj.)
 -spoken
 way
 -weather (u.m.)
 fairy
 hood
 land
 like
 faith
 -breaker
 -breaking (n.)
 worthy
 falcon
 -beaked (adj.)
 bill
 fall
 -back (n.)
 fish
 trap
 way
 false
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 hood
 work
 fan
 bearer
 bearing (n.)
 -crested (adj.)
 fish
 fold
 foot
 house
 light
 maker
 making (n.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 tail (bird)
 -tailed (adj.)
 -veined (adj.)
 wise
 work

- fancy
 free
 loose
 work
 far
 -away
 -awayness (d.)
 -branching (adj.)
 -distant
 -driven (adj.)
 -embracing (adj.)
 -fetched (adj.)
 -flashing (adj.)
 -flying (adj.)
 -gleaming (adj.)
 -going (adj.)
 -gone (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -looming (adj.)
 -off
 -passing (adj.)
 -projecting (adj.)
 -ranging (adj.)
 -reaching (adj.)
 -resounding (adj.)
 -seeing (adj.)
 -shooting (n., adj.)
 -sighted (adj.)
 -sightedly (d.)
 -sightedness (d.)
 -sounding (adj.)
 -spreading (adj.)
 -stretching (adj.)
 fardel-bound (adj.)
 farewell (n., adj.)
 farm
 -grown (adj.)
 hand
 hold
 house
 -loan (u. m.)
 stead
 steading (n.)
 yard
 fashion
 -fancying (n.)
 -follower
 -following (n.)
 monger
- fashion—continued
 mongering (d.)
 -setter
 -setting (n.)
 fast
 -anchored (adj.)
 -bound (adj.)
 -cleaving (adj.)
 -darkening (adj.)
 -dyed (adj.)
 -fading (adj.)
 -falling (adj.)
 -feeding (adj.)
 -fettered (adj.)
 -fleeting (adj.)
 -flowing (adj.)
 -gathering (adj.)
 -going (adj.)
 -grounded (adj.)
 -growing (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 hold (adj.)
 -knit (adj.)
 land (adj.)
 -moving (adj.)
 -plighted (adj.)
 -rooted (adj.)
 -running (adj.)
 -sailing (adj.)
 -settled (adj.)
 -stepping (adj.)
 -tied (adj.)
 fat
 back
 bird
 -brained (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 -headed (adj.)
 -witted (adj.)
 father
 -in-law
 land
 fault
 finder
 finding (n.)
 fawn-colored (adj.)
 fearnaught (n.)
 feather
 bone
- feather—continued
 -brained (adj.)
 -edged (adj.)
 -footed (adj.)
 -headed (adj.)
 -heeled (adj.)
 man
 -pated (adj.)
 stitch (n., v.)
 stitched (d.)
 stitching (d.)
 tongue (v.)
 tongued (d.)
 tonguing (d.)
 -veined (adj.)
 weight
 wing
 work
 worker (d.)
 feeble
 -minded (n., adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 feed
 bin
 box
 stuff
 fellow
 craft
 less
 like
 ship
 felt
 maker
 making (n.)
 work
 fern
 bird
 grower
 growing (n.)
 leaf
 ferro (combining form)
 -alloy
 magnesian
 manganese
 ferry
 boat
 flat
 house

ferry—continued	file—continued	fire—continued
man	fish	break
master	hard	coat
woman	maker	cracker
fetterlock	making (n.)	crest
fever	filing	dog
-destroying (adj.)	-block	-eater
trap	-board	-eating (n.)
-warm	-case	-engine
fiber-faced (adj.)	-gap	-eyed (adj.)
fibrous-rooted (adj.)	-machine	fang (v.)
fiddle	film-slide	fanged (d.)
back	fin	fanging (d.)
-shaped (adj.)	back (fish)	fish
stick	fish	float
field	-footed (adj.)	fly
cornet	scale	guard
fare (bird)	-spined (adj.)	-hot
piece	fine	house
work	-appearing (adj.)	hunt
fierce-looking (adj.)	-ax (v.)	-iron
fiery	-axed (d.)	light
-fierce (adj.)	-axing (d.)	lock
-flaming (adj.)	-bore (v.)	man
-rash (u.m.)	-bored (d.)	master
-seeming (adj.)	-boring (d.)	place
-shining (adj.)	-handed (adj.)	proof (adj., v.)
-sparkling (adj.)	-spun (adj.)	proofed (d.)
fifteen	-still (n., v.)	proofing (d.)
fold	-stilled (d.)	-quencher
-pounder	-stilling (d.)	-quenching (n.)
fifty	finger	-raiser
-fifty	breadth	-raising (n.)
fold	-cut	-resistant
fig	-cutting (d.)	room
-eater	hook	side
-eating (n.)	-long	stone
-picker	print	-tailed (adj.)
-picking (n.)	shell	warden
worm	fire	wood
fighting-fish	arm	worm
figure	back (fowl)	first
-four (u.m.)	ball	-born
head	bill	-class
headless (d.)	bird	-fruits
headship (d.)	board	-hand
-of-eight	bolt	-person (u.m.)
file	brand	-rate
case	brat	-rater (d.)

fish	flag—continued	flim
-backed (adj.)	stone	-flam
-bellied (adj.)	worm	-flammer (d.)
bolt	flame-colored (adj.)	flint
bone	flannelmouth	-hearted (adj.)
-culturist	flap	-heartedly (d.)
-eater	dragon	-heartedness (d.)
-eating (n.)	-eared (adj.)	lock
-eyed (adj.)	jack	ware
garth	flare	wood
-god	-back (n.)	flip
-goddess	-up (n.)	-flap
hook	flash	-flop
house	board	float
-joint (n., v.)	-lighted (adj.)	board
-jointed (d.)	pan	feed
-jointing (d.)	flat	man
man	boat	stone
meal	bottom (boat)	flock
monger	-bottomed (adj.)	man
mongering (n.)	-compounded (adj.)	master
way	fish	-owner
weir	-footed (adj.)	-ownership (d.)
wife	-footedly (d.)	wise
woman	-footedness (d.)	flood
works	-headed (adj.)	cock
worm	-iron	gate
five	land	mark
fold	man	marker (d.)
-leafed (adj.)	-minded (adj.)	floor
-leaved (adj.)	-mindedly (d.)	cloth
-nine	-mindedness (d.)	head
-or-nine (n.)	-nosed (adj.)	walker
pence	ware	walking (n.)
penny	wise	wise
score	woods	work
shooter	worm	worker (d.)
some	flax	flue
-twenty (n.)	bush	work
flag	-puller	worker (d.)
bearer	seed	fluid-compressed (adj.)
bearing (n.)	star	flukeworm
maker	fleet-footed (adj.)	flute
making (n.)	flesh	douce
man	brush	like
pole	-colored (adj.)	mouth
root	hook	work
ship	pot	fluvio (combining form)
staff	flightshot (n.)	glacial

fly	follow—continued	foot—continued
-away (n.)	-up (n.)	sore
bane	foodstuff	stalk
-bitten (adj.)	fool	stall
blow (n., v.)	fish	step
blowing (d.)	hardihood (d.)	stick
blown (d.)	hardiness (d.)	stock
boat	hardy	stone
boy	proof	stool
-by-night (n.)	ship	wall
catcher (bird)	foolscap	way
catching (n.)	foot	wear
-fish (v.)	-and-mouth (u.m.)	work
-fished (d.)	ball	worm
-fisher (d.)	ballist (d.)	for (similar to prefix)
-fisherman	binding (n.)	bear (v.)
-fishing (d.)	board	bearing (d.)
flap	boy	bid (v.)
flapper	breadth	bidden (d.)
leaf	bridge	bidding (d.)
man	cloth	borne (d.)
speck	drop	ever
tail	fall	gather (v.)
trap	fight	gathered (d.)
-up-the-creek (n.)	gear	gathering (d.)
wheel	halt	get (v.)
flying	hill	getting (d.)
-bridge	hold	give (v.)
-fish	length	given (d.)
foam	lights	giving (d.)
bow	lock	got (d.)
like	loose	gotten (d.)
-lit (adj.)	man	sooth
spar	manship (d.)	spend (v.)
-white	mark	spending (d.)
wreath	note	spent (d.)
fog	pace	swear (v.)
bow	pad	swearing (d.)
dog	path	sworn (d.)
drip	pick	fore (similar to prefix)
-eater	plate	-adapt
-gage	-pound	-and-aft (adj.)
horn	-pound-second	-announce
folk	print	-answer
free	race	bay
lore	rill	bemoan
follow	rope	bespeak
-my-leader (n.)	scald (n.)	bless
-on (n.)	-second	body

fore—continued
 cabin
 caddie
 cast (v.)
 casting (d.)
 castle
 close (v.)
 closed (d.)
 closing (d.)
 closure
 companion
 conclude
 doom
 father
 gather (v.)
 gathered (d.)
 gathering (d.)
 go (v.)
 going (d.)
 gone (d.)
 gut
 name
 runner
 see (v.)
 seeing (d.)
 seen (d.)
 sheet
 sight
 sighted (adj.)
 sightedly (d.)
 sightedness (d.)
 stage
 stall (v.)
 stalled (d.)
 stalling (d.)
 tell (v.)
 teller (d.)
 telling (d.)
 told (d.)
 thought
 top
 topgallant
 topgallantmast
 topmast
 topsail
 waters
 warn (v.)
 warned (d.)
 warning (d.)

foreign
 -appearing (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -speaking (adj.)
 forget-me-not (n.)
 fork
 beard
 head
 -tailed (adj.)
 forth (similar to prefix)
 coming (n., adj.)
 going (n., adj.)
 -issuing (adj.)
 right
 with
 fortune
 -hunter
 -hunting (n.)
 -teller
 -telling (n.)
 forty
 -and-odd (u.m.)
 -odd (u.m.)
 foul
 -looking (adj.)
 -mouthed (adj.)
 -spoken (adj.)
 fountainhead
 four
 ball
 -centered (adj.)
 -color (u.m.)
 -colored (adj.)
 -cornered (adj.)
 -cycle
 -dimensional
 -eyed (adj.)
 -eyes (fish)
 -flush (v.)
 -flushed (d.)
 -flusher (d.)
 -flushing (d.)
 fold
 -footed (adj.)
 -hand (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -horned (adj.)
 -horsed (adj.)
 -in-hand (n., adj.)

four—continued
 -leaved (adj.)
 -legged (adj.)
 -masted (adj.)
 -oared (adj.)
 -o'clock (n.)
 pence
 penny
 -post (adj.)
 -posted (adj.)
 -poster (d.)
 -pounder
 score
 some
 -square (adj.)
 -squared (adj.)
 -strand (adj.)
 -stranded (adj.)
 way
 -wheel (n.)
 -wheeled (adj.)
 -wheeler (d.)
 fourth-dimensional
 fox
 fish
 -furred (adj.)
 hound
 hunt (n., v.)
 hunted (d.)
 hunting (d.)
 like
 ship
 -tailed (adj.)
 wood
 fracto (combining form)
 cumulus
 nimbus
 stratus
 frame
 -up (n.)
 work
 frank
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 incense
 free
 -acting (adj.)
 board

- free—continued
 boot (v.)
 booted (d.)
 booter (d.)
 booting (d.)
 booty (d.)
 -born (adj.)
 -for-all (n.)
 hand (drawing)
 -handed (adj.)
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 hold
 holder (d.)
 holding (n.)
 lance
 -list (n.)
 -living (n., adj.)
 -loving (n., adj.)
 man
 martin
 mason
 masonic (d.)
 masonry (d.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 quarter
 quarterer (d.)
 -soil
 -soiler (d.)
 -spoken (adj.)
 stone
 -tailed (adj.)
 thinker
 thinking (n.)
 -tongued (adj.)
 -trade (u. m.)
 -versifier
 wheel (n., v.)
 wheeled (d.)
 wheeler (d.)
 wheeling (d.)
 -will (u. m.)
 -willed (adj.)
- freed
 man
 woman
- freezing-point
 French-looking (adj.)
 fresh
 -looking (adj.)
 man
 -water (u. m.)
 fretwork
 friction-tight (u. m.)
 friend
 like
 ship
 frillback
 frock
 maker
 making (n.)
 frog
 -eater
 -eating (n.)
 fish
 hopper
 leaf
 mouth
 frontiersman
 frost
 bird
 bite
 bow
 fish
 itch
 nail (v.)
 nailed (d.)
 nailing (d.)
 -pure
 work
 fruit
 grower
 growing (n.)
 stalk
 fugleman
 full
 -annealing (adj.)
 -beaming (adj.)
 -bearing (adj.)
 -face (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 -fashioned (adj.)
 -fed (adj.)
 -flowering (adj.)
 -mouthed (adj.)
- full—continued
 -opening (adj.)
 -resounding (adj.)
 -swalling (adj.)
 fun-loving (n., adj.)
 funnel-shaped (u. m.)
 funny-bone
 furrow-faced (adj.)
 further
 more
 some
 future-perfect
 G-man
 gad
 -about (n.)
 bee
 fly
 wall
 gain
 said (d.)
 say (v.)
 sayer (d.)
 saying (d.)
 gall
 fly
 nut
 stone
 wind
 galley
 bird
 man
 slave
 west
 worm
 galvano (combining form)
 caustic
 game
 bag
 ball
 cast
 cock
 keeper
 keeping (n.)
 gang
 board
 master
 plank

gang—continued	gelatino (combining form)	glass—continued
tide	bromide	-blowing (n.)
way	chloride	-cutter
gap-toothed (adj.)	gentian-violet	-cutting (n.)
gar	gentle	-eater
bill	folk	-eating (n.)
board	-hearteds (adj.)	-glazed (adj.)
fish	-heartedsly (d.)	house
garefowl	-heartedsness (d.)	maker
garlic	-looking (adj.)	making (n.)
-eater	man	man
-eating (n.)	woman	-painter
garnet-red	get	-painting (n.)
gas	-at-able	-paper (v.)
bag	-away (n.)	-papered (d.)
-fired (adj.)	-off (n.)	-papering (d.)
house	-up (n.)	-rope
light	giddy-headed (adj.)	-stainer
lighter (d.)	gilt	-staining (n.)
lighting (d.)	-edge (adj.)	ware
-maker	-edged (adj.)	wool
-making (n.)	head (fish)	work
man	-headed (adj.)	worker (d.)
-mask	gim	working (n.)
-oil	crack	works
-tight	crackery (d.)	worm
-worker	gimlet-eyed (adj.)	glauco (combining form)
-works	ginger	meter
-wounded (n., adj.)	bread	glee
gassed-wounded (n., adj.)	nut	maiden
gastro (combining form)	snap	woman
hepatic	gin	globe
-intestinal	house	fish
gatchwork	shop	-trotter
gate	girl-like	-trotting (n.)
house	girtline	globo (combining form)
keeper	give	cumulus
man	-and-take (n.)	glow
post	-away (n.)	fly
-tender	giving	lamp
-tending (n.)	-away (n.)	worm
ward	-way (n.)	gluepot
way	glad	go
wise	-eye (n.)	-as-you-please (u.m.)
gay-looking (adj.)	-hand (n.)	bar
gazehound	-rags (n.)	-between (n.)
gearbox	glass	-by (n.)
	-blower	cart
		-devil

- go—continued
 -getter
 -getting (n.)
 goat
 bush
 fish
 herd
 skin
 stone
 sucker (bird)
 goat's
 -hair (clouds)
 -head (fish)
 -thorn (plant)
 god
 child
 daughter
 father
 fatherhood (d.)
 like
 mother
 motherhood (d.)
 parent
 send
 son
 wit (bird)
 God
 -fearing (adj.)
 head
 like
 -man (Christ)
 speed
 ward
 goggle
 -eye (n., adj.)
 -eyed (adj.)
 gold
 beater
 beating (n.)
 bug
 crest
 -filled (adj.)
 finch
 finny
 fish
 hammer
 -laced (adj.)
 smith
 smithery (d.)
- gold—continued
 stone
 tit
 work
 worker (d.)
 golden
 -banded (adj.)
 -crested (adj.)
 -crowned (adj.)
 -eye (fowl)
 -eyed (adj.)
 -mouthed (adj.)
 wing (bird)
 -winged (adj.)
 good
 -breeding (n.)
 -by
 -doer
 -doing (n.)
 -fellowhood
 -fellowship
 -for (n.)
 -for-nothing (n.)
 -humored (adj.)
 -humoredly (d.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -natured (adj.)
 -naturedly (d.)
 -neighbor (u. m.)
 -neighborliness (d.)
 -tempered (adj.)
 -temperedly (d.)
 -will (n.)
 goody-goody
 goose
 beak
 fish
 herd
 house
 neck (n.)
 -necked (adj.)
 -rumped (adj.)
 -winged (adj.)
 gospel—true
 governor
 -elect
 ship
 grab
 -all (n.)
- grab—continued
 hook
 graft—hybridism
 grain
 -cut (adj.)
 field
 grand
 aunt
 child
 dad
 daddy
 daughter
 father
 fatherhood (d.)
 fatherly (d.)
 ma
 mamma
 mother
 motherhood (d.)
 motherly (d.)
 nephew
 niece
 pa
 papa
 parent
 parenthood (d.)
 sire
 son
 uncle
 grape
 fruit
 shot (n.)
 stone
 grapho (combining form)
 motor
 grass
 chat (bird)
 cutter
 cutting (n.)
 -flat
 -green
 -grown (adj.)
 hopper
 land
 plot
 work
 worker (d.)
 working (d.)

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| grave | green—continued | gum |
| clothes | shank | boil |
| digger | stick (n.) | digger |
| digging (n.) | stone | digging (n.) |
| maker | sward | drop |
| making (n.) | wing (fowl) | maker |
| stone | -winged (adj.) | making (n.) |
| yard | wood | -resinous |
| gravelstone | grillroom | wood |
| gray | grim-looking (adj.) | gun |
| -backed (adj.) | grindstone | bearer |
| -bearded (adj.) | grinding—stone | bearing (n.) |
| coat (soldier) | grip | boat |
| -coated (adj.) | man | fire |
| head (n., adj.) | sack | flint |
| -headed (adj.) | gristmill | house |
| stone | groomsman | lock |
| great | grotto-work | maker |
| -aunt | ground | making (n.) |
| -bellied (adj.) | mass | man |
| -circle (u. m.) | -sluice | -metal (u. m.) |
| coat | -sluicer (d.) | paper |
| -grandchild | -swell | powder |
| -granddaughter | ward | powdery (d.) |
| -grandfather | wood | rack |
| -grandmother | work | runner |
| -grandson | group—words | running (n.) |
| -hearted (adj.) | growing—pains (n.) | shop |
| -heartedly (d.) | grown-up (n., adj.) | shot (n.) |
| -heartedness (d.) | grub | -shy |
| -nephew | stake | -shyness (d.) |
| -niece | worm | smith |
| -uncle | guard | smithery (d.) |
| green | house | smithing (d.) |
| back | room | stock |
| backer (d.) | guardsman | wale |
| bone (fish) | guesswork | gutter |
| -eyed (adj.) | guest | snipe |
| finch | -chamber | -spout |
| fish | -house | |
| gage | -rope | hack |
| gill (fish) | -room | barrow |
| grocer | guide | man |
| grocery (d.) | board | hackneyman |
| head | book | hag |
| horn | post | fish |
| house | way | -ride (v.) |
| room | guildhall | -ridden (d.) |
| sand | | -riding (d.) |

ha-ha	half—continued	hammer—continued
hail	-pay	hardened (d.)
stone	penny	hardening (d.)
storm	pennyworth	head (fish)
hair	-rater	-headed (adj.)
band	-round	-refined (adj.)
breadth (n., adj.)	-shade	stone
brush	-sole (v.)	toe
cloth	-soled (d.)	-wrought (adj.)
dresser	-solid	hand
dressing (n.)	-soling (d.)	ball
pin	-staff	barrow
splitter	-strong (phonetics)	bill
splitting (n.)	-terete	book
spring	-timbered (adj.)	bow
streak	-time	breadth
-trigger	-timer (d.)	cart
worm	-tone	-cast (v.)
half	-turn	-casting (d.)
-and-half (n., adj.)	-volley	clap
-baked (adj.)	-way	clasp
beak (fish)	-wit	craft
-beam	-witted (adj.)	cuff
-bent	-world	-engross (v.)
-blooded (adj.)	-yearly	-engrossed (d.)
-boot	hall	-engrossing (d.)
-bound (adj.)	boy	fish
-bred (adj.)	mark (v.)	-fork (n., v.)
-breed (n.)	marked (d.)	-forked (d.)
-caste	marking (d.)	-forking (d.)
-cock (n., v.)	moot	grip
-cocked (d.)	room	gun
-cocking (d.)	way	-high
-deck (n., adj.)	halter	-hoe (n., v.)
-decked (adj.)	break (v.)	-hoed (d.)
-decker (d.)	breaking (d.)	-hoeing (d.)
-face (n.)	broken (d.)	-hoer (d.)
-faced (adj.)	ham	kerchief
-hearted (adj.)	shackle (v.)	-laid
-heartedly (d.)	shackled (d.)	-line (n., v.)
-heartedness (d.)	shackling (d.)	-lined (d.)
-hourly	string (v.)	-liner (d.)
-length	stringing (d.)	-lining (d.)
-lop	strung (d.)	lock
-mast	hammer	-made (adj.)
-moon	bird	maid
-pace (n., v.)	cloth	-me-down (n.)
-paced (d.)	hard (adj.)	mold
-pacing (d.)	harden (v.)	-out (n.)

hand—continued	hanger-on (n.)	harness
-pick (v.)	haplo (combining form)	-maker
-picked (d.)	bacteria	-making (n.)
-picking (d.)	happy-go-lucky	hartshorn
-pollinate (v.)	hard	hart's-tongue (fern)
-pollinated (d.)	back (insect)	harum-scarum
-pollinating (d.)	beam (fish)	harvestman
press	-bitted (adj.)	hat
pressman	-bitten (adj.)	band
saw	-boiled (adj.)	box
seller	-cured (adj.)	maker
selling (n.)	-drawn (adj.)	making (n.)
shake	-earned (adj.)	pin
shaker (d.)	-favored (adj.)	rack
shaking (n.)	-featured (adj.)	rail
some	-fed (adj.)	stand
somely (d.)	-finished (adj.)	-tree
spade	-fisted (adj.)	hatch
spike	-grained (adj.)	boat
spoke	-handed (adj.)	way
spring	-headed (adj.)	haul
stroke	-headedly (d.)	-about (n.)
-tool	-headedness (d.)	-back (n.)
-tooled (d.)	-hearted (adj.)	hawk
-tooling (d.)	-heartedly (d.)	-billed (adj.)
-weave (v.)	-heartedness (d.)	-eyed (adj.)
-weaved (d.)	-looking (adj.)	-nosed (adj.)
-weaving (d.)	-mouthed (adj.)	hawser-laid (adj.)
wheel	pan	hay
work (n., adj.)	-set	bird
-worked (adj.)	-shell (adj.)	cart
worker (d.)	-shelled (adj.)	cock
workman	ship	field
-woven (d.)	-spun (adj.)	fork
write (v.)	tack	-grower
writing (d.)	tail (fish)	-growing (n.)
written (d.)	-visaged (adj.)	loft
-wrought (adj.)	ware	maker
handlebar	wareman	making (n.)
handybilly	wood (n., adj.)	mow
hang	wooded (d.)	rack
bird	hare	raker
dog	-brained (adj.)	raking (n.)
fire	foot (n.)	rick
man	-hearted (adj.)	-scented (adj.)
nail	hound	seed
nest	lip (n.)	stack
worm	lipped (d.)	head
worthy		ache

head—continued

achy (d.)
 band
 bay
 block
 board
 borough
 cap
 chair
 cheese
 chute
 cloth
 dress
 drop
 fish
 frame
 gear
 -hunter
 -hunting (n.)
 land
 ledge
 light
 line
 long
 man
 master
 mold
 most
 note
 -on
 piece
 plate
 post
 quarters
 race
 reach
 rest
 right
 ring
 room
 rope
 sail
 shake
 ship
 sill
 skin
 spring
 stall
 stick

head—continued

stock
 stone
 strong
 strongly (d.)
 strongness (d.)
 water
 way
 wear
 word
 work
 headsman
 heal-all (n.)
 hearsay
 hearse
 cloth
 like
 heart
 ache
 beat
 bird
 -blood
 -breaker
 -breaking (n., adj.)
 -broken (adj.)
 -brokenly (d.)
 -brokenness (d.)
 burn
 burning (n.)
 -eating (adj.)
 -felt (adj.)
 free
 heaviness (d.)
 heavy
 quake
 -rending (adj.)
 -robbing (adj.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 sick
 sickening (d.)
 sickness (d.)
 sore
 -sorrowing (adj.)
 -stirring (adj.)
 -stricken (adj.)
 strings
 -struck (adj.)
 -swelling (n.)
 water

heart—continued

whole
 wholeness (d.)
 -wounded (adj.)
 hearth
 rug
 stone
 warming (n.)
 heat
 maker
 making (n.)
 -treater
 -treating (n.)
 -treatment
 -weight
 heaven
 -directed (adj.)
 ward
 heavy
 -armed (adj.)
 -gaited (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -handedly (d.)
 -handedness (d.)
 -laden (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 weight (n., adj.)
 hecto (combining form)
 liter
 hedge
 -born (adj.)
 -breaker
 -breaking (n.)
 hog
 maker
 making (n.)
 pig
 row
 heel
 -and-toe (u.m.)
 ball
 band
 maker
 making (n.)
 path
 piece
 plate
 post
 ring

heel—continued	hen—continued	hetero (combining form)
strap	pecked (d.)	albumose
tap	pecking (d.)	—inoculation
tool	roost	heyday
tree	wife	hidden—veined (adj.)
heigh—ho	hence	hide
hell	forth	bind (v.)
bender	forward	binding (d.)
—born (adj.)	henchman	bound (d.)
box	hepato (combining	high
—bred (adj.)	form)	back (n., adj.)
—brewed (adj.)	cirrhosis	—backed (adj.)
broth	—enteric	ball
cat	herb—truelove	binder
diver	herd	—born (adj.)
dog	book	boy
fire	boy	—bred (adj.)
hag	wick	brow
—haunted (adj.)	herds	—climber
hound	man	—climbing (n.)
kite	woman	—flier
helmet	here	—flying (n.)
crest (humming—bird)	about	—grade (adj.)
—maker	after	—heeled (adj.)
—making (n.)	at	land
helmsman	by	lander (d.)
help	from	—low
mate	in	—minded (adj.)
meet	inafter	—mindedly (d.)
helter—skelter	inbefore	—mindedness (d.)
hem	into	—reaching (adj.)
stitch (v.)	of	road
stitched (d.)	on	—sounding (adj.)
stitching (d.)	to	—spirited (adj.)
hemi (combining form)	tofore	—strung (adj.)
circle	under	—toned (adj.)
sphere	unto	way
hemp	upon	wayman
seed	with	High
string	hero	—Church (u.m.)
hen	—worship	—Churchism
bill	—worshiper (d.)	—Churchist
coop	—worshipping (d.)	—Churchman
cote	heroi (combining form)	—Churchmanship (d.)
—feathered (adj.)	comic	hill
fish	herring	billy
—hearted (adj.)	bone	bird
house	—kalé	man
peck (v.)		side

- hill—continued
 top
 woman
 hind
 most
 sight
 hip-shot (adj.)
 hipperty-hop
 history
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 hit
 -and-miss (n.)
 -or-miss (adj., adv.)
 hitch
 hike
 hiker (d.)
 hiking (d.)
 hither
 to
 toward
 unto
 ward
 hoar
 frost
 stone
 hob
 goblin
 nail (n., v.)
 nailed (d.)
 nailing (d.)
 nob (v.)
 nobbed (d.)
 nobbing (d.)
 hobbyhorse
 hocus-pocus
 hodge-podge
 hoecake
 hog
 back (fish)
 -backed (adj.)
 chain
 choker
 fish
 frame
 -maned (adj.)
 -mouthed (adj.)
 nose (snake)
 hogshead
- hoistway
 hoisting-engine
 hoity-toity
 hold
 -all (n.)
 -back (n.)
 -fast (n.)
 -out (n.)
 -up (n.)
 holder
 -forth (n.)
 -up (n.)
 hollow
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 -horned (adj.)
 -horning (n.)
 home
 -born (adj.)
 -bound (adj.)
 -bred (adj.)
 -brew (n.)
 -brewed (adj.)
 coming (n.)
 -driven (adj.)
 goer
 going (n.)
 -grown (adj.)
 keeping (n.)
 land
 life
 like
 likeness (d.)
 -loving (adj.)
 -made (adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 -owner
 -ownership (d.)
 -seeker
 -seeking (n.)
 sick
 sickness (d.)
 -site
 spun (n.)
 stead
 steadier (d.)
 steading (d.)
- home—continued
 ward
 work
 worker (d.)
 homo (combining form)
 genesis
 hone-stone
 honey
 bee
 comb (n., v.)
 combed (d.)
 combing (d.)
 dew
 drop
 -lipped (adj.)
 moon
 -mouthed (adj.)
 pot
 -sweet
 -tongued (adj.)
 hood
 cap
 wink (v.)
 winked (d.)
 winking (d.)
 hoof
 -bound (adj.)
 mark
 print
 rot
 hook
 -billed (adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 -nosed (adj.)
 -up (n.)
 worm
 hoop
 maker
 making (n.)
 stick
 wood
 hop
 bine
 scotch
 yard
 hopperburn
 horn
 beak

horn—continued

beam
bill
blende
block
blower
blowing (n.)
-eyed (adj.)
fish
pipe
stay
tail
tip
work
worm

horny

-handed (adj.)
head (n., adj.)
-headed (adj.)

horror-stricken (adj.)

horse

back
breaker
breaking (n.)
-cloth
-eye
fight
fish
flesh
fly
-gate
-guard
-guardsman
hair (fabric)
haired (d.)
head (fish)
herd
hide
keeper
keeping (n.)
laugh
laughter (d.)
laughter (d.)
leech
load
lock
man
manship (d.)
play

horse—continued

pond
power
power-hour
-pox
-racer
-racing (n.)
rake
shoe
shoer (d.)
shoeing (d.)
tail
whip
whipper (d.)
whipping (d.)
woman
womanship (d.)

hot

bed
-blooded (adj.)
-bloodedly (d.)
-bloodedness (d.)
box
-brained (adj.)
-cold (adj.)
-dry (adj.)
-headed (adj.)
hoof
house
mix
pot
press
presser (d.)
-roll (v.)
-rolled (d.)
-rolling (d.)
short
shortness (d.)
shot
-spirited (adj.)
spur
-tempered (adj.)
-temperedly (d.)
-temperedness (d.)
wall
well
work
houndfish
hourglass

house

-boat
bote
-bound (adj.)
break (v.)
breaking (d.)
broken (d.)
-builder
-building (n.)
-cleaner
-cleaning (n.)
father
headship
hold
holder (d.)
holding (d.)
keep (v.)
keeper (d.)
keeping (d.)
kept (d.)
line
maid
man
master
mate
mating (d.)
mother
-owner
-ownership (d.)
-owning (n.)
-raising (n.)
room
smith
top
warming (n.)
wife
work
wright
how
beit
-do-you-do (n.)
ever
soever
hub
-band
-bänder (d.)
-cap
-deep
maker

- hub—continued
 making (n.)
 hubble—bubble
 hugger—mugger
 human
 hood
 kind
 humble
 -acting (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 humming—bird
 hump
 back (n., adj.)
 -backed (adj.)
 -shouldered (adj.)
 humpty—dumpty
 hunch
 back (n., adj.)
 -backed (adj.)
 hundred
 fold
 -legs
 -percenter
 -pounder
 weight
 hunger
 -strike
 -striker (d.)
 -striking (d.)
 hunts
 man
 woman
 hurdy—gurdy
 hurly—burly
 husbandman
 hydro (combining form)
 airplane
 electric
 hyper (prefix)
 acidity
 -Calvinism
 critical
 hypo (prefix)
 blast
 -ellipsoid
 ice
 berg
 boat
- ice—continued
 -bound (adj.)
 box
 -breaker
 -breaking (n.)
 -cold
 -craft
 -cream
 fall
 fish
 -free
 hook
 house
 land
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 man
 mark
 quake
 -water
 work
 idea—units
 ideal—realism (n.)
 idle
 -brained (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -minded (adj.)
 ileo (combining form)
 colic
 ill
 -accounted (adj.)
 -accustomed (adj.)
 -advised (adj.)
 -advisedly (d.)
 -being (n.)
 -born (adj.)
 -bred (adj.)
 -breeding (n.)
 -doing (n.)
 -favored (adj.)
 -favoredly (d.)
 -health (n.)
 -humor (n.)
 -humored (adj.)
 -humoredly (d.)
 -judging (n.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -luck (n.)
- ill—continued
 -mannered (adj.)
 -manneredly (d.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 -nature (n.)
 -natured (adj.)
 -naturedly (d.)
 -served (adj.)
 -temper (n.)
 -tempered (adj.)
 -temperedly (d.)
 -timed (adj.)
 -trained (adj.)
 -treat (v.)
 -treated (d.)
 -treating (d.)
 -usage (n.)
 -use (v.)
 -used (d.)
 -using (d.)
 -will (n.)
 -wisher (n.)
 imp—pole
 imposing—stone
 in (similar to prefix)
 -and—in (u.m.)
 -and—out (u.m.)
 come
 coming (n., adj.)
 cutting (n., adj.)
 going (n., adj.)
 -law (n.)
 to
 incense—breathing (adj.)
 inch
 -deep (adj.)
 -high (adj.)
 -long (adj.)
 worm
 india—rubber (u.m.)
 infantryman
 infra (prefix)
 -audicular
 -axillary
 -esophageal
 radular
 spinal
 inglenook

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| ink | iron—continued | jaw |
| fish | monger | bone |
| holder | mongering (d.) | breaker |
| horn | —shod (adj.) | breaking (n.) |
| maker | —shot (adj.) | fish |
| making (n.) | sick | foot |
| pot | smith | —locked (adj.) |
| stand | stone | jay |
| stone | ware | hawk |
| well | wood | hawker (d.) |
| wood | work | walker |
| inn | worker (d.) | walking (n.) |
| holder | works | jellyfish |
| holding (n.) | islesman | jerkinhead |
| keeper | itself | jerry |
| keeping (n.) | ivory | build (v.) |
| yard | bill (bird) | builder (d.) |
| inter (prefix) | —billed (adj.) | building (d.) |
| —American | type | built (d.) |
| departmental | —white | jet—black |
| —oceanic | wood | jew |
| related | ivy—leaved (adj.) | fish |
| state | jack | weed |
| twine (v.) | ass | jewel |
| twined (d.) | bird | —bright |
| twining (d.) | box | house |
| internal—combustion | daw | jew's |
| (u.m.) | fish | —harp |
| intra (prefix) | fishing (d.) | —stone |
| —abdominal | head | —trump |
| —atomic | —in—the—basket | jib |
| venous | —in—the—box | head |
| venously (d.) | knife | —o—jib |
| iron | light | jig |
| bark | —of—all—trades | —jog |
| —bound (adj.) | —o'—lantern | saw (v.) |
| —cased (adj.) | plane | sawed (d.) |
| —clad (adj.) | saw (bird) | sawing (d.) |
| —fisted (adj.) | screw | jingle—jangle |
| —gray | shaft | job |
| —handed (adj.) | snipe | man |
| —headed (adj.) | stay | —printer |
| —hearted (adj.) | stone | —printing (n.) |
| —heartedly (d.) | straw | jogglework (masonry) |
| —heartedness (d.) | wood | johnnycake |
| —heavy | yarder | joint |
| man | jailbird | —bedded (adj.) |
| master | jarfly | —stock (u.m.) |
| mold | | worm |

jollyboat	kettle—continued	kins
journey	drummer (d.)	folk
man	key	man
woman	board	people
work	hole	woman
worker (d.)	note	kipskin
joy	noter (d.)	kitchenmaid
-bright	seat	kite
-hop	seater (d.)	-bar
-killer	stone	flier
-killing (n.)	stop	flying (n.)
-ride	way	Klans
-stick	kick	man
judge-made (adj.)	-back (n.)	woman
jug	-off (n.)	klipfish
fish	-out (n.)	knap
fishing (n.)	-up (n.)	sack (n.)
jump-off (n.)	kid-gloved (adj.)	sacked (d.)
junkman	kidney-shaped (adj.)	sacking (n.)
jury	kill	knee
-box	deer (bird)	brush
-fixer	devil	cap
-fixing (n.)	joy	-deep
-list	kiln	-halter (v.)
man	eye	-haltered (d.)
-mast	hole	-haltering (d.)
woman	rib	-high
juxta (prefix)	stick	-joint
-ampullary	tree	-jointed (adj.)
position	kilo (prefix)	-pad
keel	watt	pan
bill	watt-hour	piece
bird	kind	-sprung (adj.)
fat	-hearted (adj.)	stone
haul (v.)	-heartedly (d.)	-tied (adj.)
hauled (d.)	-heartedness (d.)	knife
hauling (d.)	king	-bayonet
-line	bird	board
keep	bolt	-edge (n.)
sake	craft	-edged (adj.)
worthy	fish	-plaited (adj.)
kelp	fisher (bird)	smith
fish	head	knight
ware	maker	-errantry
kettle	making (n.)	fish
bottom (naut.)	-of-arms	head
drum	pin	hood
	post	knitwork
	wood	knobstick

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| knock | lake | lap—continued |
| -about (n.) | land | welded (d.) |
| -away (n.) | side | welding (d.) |
| -down (n.) | lamb | wing |
| -knead (adj.) | kin | work |
| -off (n.) | like | large |
| -out (n.) | skin | -acred (adj.) |
| stone | lamp | -eyed (adj.) |
| -up (n.) | black | -handed (adj.) |
| knot | fly | -handedly (d.) |
| hole | post | -handedness (d.) |
| horn | shade | -hearted (adj.) |
| work | lance | -heartedly (d.) |
| know | -leaved (adj.) | -heartedness (d.) |
| -all (n.) | wood | -minded (adj.) |
| -it-all (n.) | land | -mindedly (d.) |
| -nothing (n.) | -bred (adj.) | -mindedness (d.) |
| -nothingism (d.) | fall | -mouthed (adj.) |
| knuckle | flood | -scale (u.m.) |
| bone | folk | latch |
| -deep | grabber | key |
| -duster | grabbing (n.) | string |
| -knead (adj.) | grave | late |
| labor-saving (adj.) | holder | -begun (adj.) |
| lace | holding (n.) | -betrayed (adj.) |
| like | lady | -born (adj.) |
| maker | -locked (adj.) | -built (adj.) |
| making (n.) | lord | -coined (adj.) |
| man | lubber | -comer (n.) |
| wing (insect) | man | -coming (n.) |
| -winged (adj.) | mark | -disturbed (adj.) |
| woman | owner | -embarked (adj.) |
| work | ownership (d.) | -filled (adj.) |
| lack | owning (n.) | -found (adj.) |
| -all (n.) | -poor | -imprisoned (adj.) |
| -learning (n.) | slide | -kissed (adj.) |
| luster | slip | -lamented (adj.) |
| lustrous (d.) | ward | -lost (adj.) |
| ladder | wash | -met (adj.) |
| -backed (adj.) | language | -practiced (adj.) |
| way | -teacher | -sacked (adj.) |
| lady | -teaching (n.) | -taken (adj.) |
| bird | lap | -transformed (adj.) |
| bug | board | -won (adj.) |
| finger | -butted (adj.) | lathpot |
| fish | -jointed (adj.) | lathework |
| like | -lap | latter |
| love | stone | -born (adj.) |
| | weld (v.) | -day (u.m.) |

- latter—continued
most
- latticework
- laughworthy
- laughing
-bird
-gas
-jackass
-muscle
-stock
- laughter-loving (n.)
- laundry
man
-owner
-ownership (d.)
- law
-abiding (n., adj.)
breaker
breaking (n.)
giver
giving (n.)
maker
making (n.)
man
suit
worthy
- lawyerlike
- lay
-by (n.)
man
-out (n.)
-over (n.)
woman
- lazy
back
bones
- lead
-burner
-burning (n.)
-in (n.)
man
-off (n.)
way
- leaf
-footed (adj.)
-forming (n.)
-insect
-lard
-lettuce
- leaf—continued
-lichen
-lobe
-louse
-red
stalk
work
- lean
-faced (adj.)
-looking (adj.)
-to (n.)
-witted (adj.)
- lease
hold
holder (d.)
holding (d.)
- leather
back
board
-ear
fish
head (bird)
-headed (adj.)
-roller
-rolling (n.)
side
stocking (n.)
ware
wing (bird)
-winged (adj.)
work
- leave-taking (n.)
- lee
board
-bow (v.)
-bowed (d.)
-bowing (d.)
ward
way
- left
-eyed (adj.)
-footed (adj.)
-hand (u.m.)
-handed (adj.)
-handedly (d.)
-handedness (d.)
-hander (d.)
most
-off (u.m.)
- left—continued
ward
-winger
- lemon
-scented (adj.)
-yellow
-yellowish (d.)
- lengthwise
- let
-off (n.)
-up (n.)
- letter
-bound (adj.)
gram
head
-learned (adj.)
-learning (n.)
-perfect
press
-size (u.m.)
-sized (adj.)
-space (v.)
-spaced (d.)
-spacing (d.)
-winged (adj.)
- liberal
-minded (adj.)
-mindedly (d.)
-mindedness (d.)
- licker-in (n.)
- lieno (combining form)
-intestinal
myelogenous
- lieutenant-colonelcy
- life
blood
boat
cord
-giver
-giving (adj.)
-holder
like
long
mate
rent
renter (d.)
-saver
-saving (n.)
-size

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| life—continued | like—continued | loan |
| spring | -mindedness (d.) | monger |
| string | wise | mongering (d.) |
| tide | lily-white | lob |
| time | limberneck | fig |
| light | lime | scouse |
| -blue (u.m.) | kiln | scouser (d.) |
| -fingered (adj.) | light | stick |
| -fingeredly (d.) | rock | tail |
| -fingeredness (d.) | stone | worm |
| -footed (adj.) | wash | lobster |
| -footedly (d.) | water | tail (armor) |
| -footedness (d.) | linch | -tailed (adj.) |
| -handed (adj.) | bolt | lock |
| -handedly (d.) | pin | box |
| -handedness (d.) | pinned (d.) | -down (n.) |
| -headed (adj.) | line | fast |
| -headedly (d.) | man | jaw |
| -headedness (d.) | -up (n.) | maker |
| -hearted (adj.) | work | making (n.) |
| -heartedly (d.) | link | -out (n.) |
| -heartedness (d.) | boy | smith |
| house | man | -up (n.) |
| house-keeper | work | work |
| houseman | linsey-woolsey | locking-up (n.) |
| housewoman | lintwhite (bird) | loco (combining form) |
| -minded (adj.) | lion | mobile |
| -mindedly (d.) | -bold | lode |
| -mindedness (d.) | fish | star |
| room | -hearted (adj.) | stone |
| ship | -heartedly (d.) | stuff |
| some | -heartedness (d.) | lodging-house |
| -struck (adj.) | like | loft-dried (adj.) |
| -tight | lip | loftsman |
| weight (n., adj.) | -born (adj.) | log |
| -winged (adj.) | fish | cock |
| wood | liquid-ambar | fish |
| -year | listener-in (n.) | man |
| lighter | litho (prefix) | -roll (v.) |
| man | graph | -rolled (d.) |
| screw | live | -roller (d.) |
| lightning | box | -rolling (d.) |
| -arrester | stock | wood |
| -bug | lively | work |
| -conductor | -looking (adj.) | loggerheads |
| -rod | -stepping (adj.) | long |
| like | liver-colored (adj.) | beak |
| -minded (adj.) | liveryman | beard |
| -mindedly (d.) | | bill |

- long—continued
 boat
 -distance (u.m.)
 -enduring (adj.)
 fin
 hand
 -headed (adj.)
 -headedly (d.)
 -headedness (d.)
 horn
 jaw
 -legged (adj.)
 legs
 -lived (adj.)
 -livedness (d.)
 -looked-for (adj.)
 neck
 nose
 pod
 -range (u.m.)
 shanks
 shore
 shoreline
 shucks
 -sighted (adj.)
 -sightedly (d.)
 -sightedness (d.)
 -sought (adj.)
 -spun (adj.)
 spur
 -sufferance (n.)
 -suffering (adj.)
 tail (n.)
 -term (u.m.)
 wall
 way
 -winded (adj.)
 -windedly (d.)
 -windedness (d.)
 wise
 wool
- look
 -down (n.)
 -in (n.)
 -out (n.)
- looker-on (n.)
 looking-glass
 loop
 hole
- loop—continued
 work
- loose
 -bodied (adj.)
 -coupler
 -jointed (adj.)
 -tongued (adj.)
 work
- lop
 -eared (adj.)
 -sided (adj.)
 -sidedly (d.)
 -sidedness (d.)
 stick
- lotus
 -eater
 -eating (n.)
- loud
 -mouthed (adj.)
 -speaker (n.) (radio)
 -voiced (adj.)
- love
 lock
 lorn
 maker
 making (n.)
 sick
 sickness (d.)
 worthiness (d.)
 worthy
- loving-kindness (n.)
- low
 -born (adj.)
 -bred (adj.)
 -browed (adj.)
 -castle (u.m.)
 land
 lander (d.)
 -lived (adj.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 -necked (adj.)
 -pressure (u.m.)
 -spirited (adj.)
 -wattage
- Low
 -Church (u.m.)
 -Churchism
- Low—continued
 -Churchist
 -Churchman
 -Churchmanship (d.)
- lower
 -case (v., u. m.)
 -cased (adj.)
 mast
 most
- lug
 mark
 sail
 worm
- luke
 warm
 warmth (d.)
- lumber
 jack
 man
 some
 yard
- lump
 fish
 sucker
- lung
 fish
 motor
 worm
- lurchline
- lute
 -backed (adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 lying-in (n.)
 lynx-eyed (adj.)
 lyre
 man
 -tailed (adj.)
- mace
 bearer
 bearing (n.)
 head
- machine
 -gun
 -gunner (d.)
 -made (adj.)
 man
 -work

macro (combining form)	make	marble
-axis	-believe (n.)	-hard
meter	-fast (naut.)	head
mad	-ready (n.)	-looking (adj.)
-brained (adj.)	shift	-pale
cap	-up (n.)	-white
-headed (adj.)	weight	wood
house	maker-up (n.)	work
man	making-up (n.)	march
stone	malachite-green	land
made-up (u.m.)	maltman	pane
magneto (combining form)	mammato-cumulus	-ward
-electric	man	mare's-nest (hoax)
-instrument	bote	mark-off (n.)
-optics	-eater	marker-off (n.)
phone	-eating (adj.)	market
maidenhood	-god	man
mail	handle (v.)	ripe
bag	handled (d.)	woman
box	handling (d.)	marks
catcher	-hater	man
-checked (adj.)	-high	manship (d.)
cheek (fish)	hole	marrowbone
-clad (adj.)	hood	marsh
man	killer	fish
main	killing (n.)	land
brace	kind	man
land	-of-war (n.)	mass-production
lander (d.)	rope	mast
mast	slaughter	head
pin	slayer	house
royal	slaying (n.)	man
royalmast	stealer	master
sail	stealing (n.)	-joint
sheet	trap	-key
spring	way	-mind
stay	-woman	piece
top	-year	ship
top-bowline	mantel	stroke
topgallant	board	work
topgallantmast	piece	mat
topman	shelf	maker
topsail	tree	making (n.)
major	many	-reed
-generalcy	fold	match
-generalship	plies	box
	-sided (adj.)	lock
	wise	maker
		making (n.)

match—continued	meeting—place	milk
mark	mellow—ripe	fish
safe	melon	maid
wood	—grower	man
matching—machine	—growing (n.)	—production
matter-of-fact (u.m.)	merchant—ship	sop
maw	mermaid's—head	stone
—bound (adj.)	merry	—white
mouth	—go—round	mill
worm	maker	board
may	making (n.)	course
be	wing	dam
hap	mess	hand
May	man	house
pole	mate	man
poling (d.)	metal	—owner
tide	man	—ownership (d.)
time	works	—owning (n.)
meadowland	metergram	post
meal	methyI	race
man	malonic	rind
monger	sulphuric	ring
mongering (d.)	mezzo	run (v.)
mealy	tint	running (d.)
bug	tinter (d.)	site
mouth (bird)	micro (combining form)	stock
—mouthed (adj.)	meter	stone
—mouthedly (d.)	—organism	work
—mouthedness (d.)	—photography	wright
wing	mid	millionfold
mean	—air	mincemeat
—acting (adj.)	—Atlantic	mind
—spirited (adj.)	brain	—healer
—spiritedly (d.)	carpal	—healing (n.)
—spiritedness (d.)	—off (n.)	—reader
time	—on (n.)	—reading (n.)
tone (adj.)	west	mine
while	middle	—owner
meat	—aged (adj.)	—ownership (d.)
bird	—class (u.m.)	—run
—eater	man	—worker
—eating (n.)	most	—working (n.)
man	—rate (u.m.)	minister—designate
works	—sized (adj.)	minuteman
mechanico—chemical	weight	mirrorscope
medico (combining	mile	mis (prefix)
form)	post	leading
—military	stone	state
physical	militiaman	

mischief	monk—continued	mopper-up (n.)
-maker	mongering (d.)	more
-making (n.)	monkey	over
mix-up (n.)	-faced (adj.)	pork (bird)
mixing	-god	moss
-board	-wrench	back (fish)
-machine	mono (combining form)	-backed (adj.)
mizzen	clinic	bunker
mast	-ideism	-green
top	-ideistic (d.)	-grown (adj.)
topman	syllable	head
mock	moon	most-favored-nation
-heroic	beam	(u.m.)
-heroically (d.)	bill	moth-eaten (adj.)
mocking-bird	blind	mother
model	blink	-in-law
-maker	-bright	gate
-making (n.)	calf	hood
moldboard	-culminating	land
mole	fish	-of-pearl
but	gazer	-tongue
cast (n.)	gazing (n.)	motley-minded (adj.)
catcher	glade	moto (combining form)
catching (n.)	-gray	magnetic
head	light	phone
hill	lighter (d.)	motor
skin	lighting (n.)	boat
money	rise	bus
-bound (adj.)	sail	cab
-broker	set (n.)	-camper
-changer	shade	-camping (n.)
-changing (n.)	shine	car
-getter	shiner (d.)	cycle
-getting (n.)	shining (d.)	cyclist (d.)
-grubber	shiny (d.)	-driven (adj.)
-grubbing (n.)	stone	drome
-lender	-stricken (adj.)	man
-lending (n.)	-struck (adj.)	-minded (adj.)
-maker	-white	ship
-making (n.)	moor	truck
-monger	land	way
-mongering (d.)	lander (d.)	mound
-saver	moose	-builder
-saving (n.)	berry	-building (n.)
monk	wood	mountain-high
craft	mop	mouse
fish	board	-brown
monger	-headed (adj.)	-colored (adj.)
	stick	-dun

mouse—continued	muzzle—continued	near—continued
-eared (adj.)	wood	-fighting (adj.)
hawk	nail	-following (adj.)
hole	bin	-growing (adj.)
trap	brush	most
mouth	-headed (adj.)	-resembling (adj.)
-made (adj.)	-holder	-sighted (adj.)
piece	maker	-sightedly (d.)
muck	making (n.)	-sightedness (d.)
rake (v.)	print	neat
raked (d.)	-puller	-handed (adj.)
raker (d.)	-pulling (n.)	-handedly (d.)
raking (d.)	sick	-handedness (d.)
worm	namby	herd
mud	-pamby	neck
bank	-pambics (d.)	band
bar	-pambiness (d.)	cloth
fish	name	-deep
hole	sake	guard
sill	-word	-high
skipper	narrow	lace
stone	-hearted (adj.)	laced (d.)
sucker	-heartedly (d.)	line
muddle	-heartedness (d.)	mold
-headed (adj.)	-minded (adj.)	tie
-headedly (d.)	-mindedly (d.)	wear
-headedness (d.)	-mindedness (d.)	needle
muddy	-souled (adj.)	bath
-brained (adj.)	-spirited (adj.)	book
breast (bird)	-spiritedly (d.)	case
-headed (adj.)	-spiritedness (d.)	fish
muleback	naso (combining form)	maker
multiple-tuned (adj.)	bronchial	making (n.)
mumble-the-peg	nation	man
muscle	-builder	point
-bound (adj.)	-building (n.)	stone
-maker	-maker	woman
-making (n.)	-making (n.)	work
musk	-wide	worker (d.)
-hog	navy-yard (u.m.)	ne'er-do-well
-ox	nazi-ism	neo (combining form)
rat	near	genesis
wood	-acquainted (adj.)	-Platonism
musket	-adjoining (adj.)	nerve-shaken (adj.)
proof	-bordering (adj.)	net
-rest	by	braider
muzzle	-coming (adj.)	braiding (n.)
loader	-dwelling (adj.)	fish
loading (n.)		maker

net—continued	nick—continued	no
making (n.)	name (n., v.)	body (pron.)
-veined (adj.)	named (d.)	way
-winged (adj.)	naming (d.)	where
work	nigger	whither
netzman	fish	wise
neuro (combining form)	head	noble
-endocrine	night	-looking (adj.)
pathic	-blooming	man
-physiological	cap	-minded (adj.)
-psychic	capped (d.)	-mindedly (d.)
never	dress	-mindedness (d.)
-ending (adj.)	fall	woman
more	-faring (adj.)	nol-pros
theless	fly	non
new	-founded (adj.)	-abbreviation
-born (adj.)	fowl	-ability
-coined (adj.)	gown	-abjurer
-comer (n.)	hawk	-absolute
-create (v.)	key	-acceptance
-created (d.)	long	-access
-creating (d.)	mare	-acid
-fashioned (adj.)	shirt	-acquaintance
market	-time	-acquiescence
style (type)	walker	-act
newly-wed (n.)	walking (n.)	-admission
news	ward	-adult
boy	work	-advertence
-gatherer	worker (d.)	age
-gathering (n.)	nimble-moving (adj.)	-aggressive
-getter	nine	-agreement
-getting (n.)	fold	-agricultural
-letter	holes	-air
-maker	-lived (adj.)	-alcohol
-making (n.)	-part (u.m.)	-alcoholic
-monger	pence	-Alexandrian
-mongering (d.)	penny	-alienating
paper	pin	-alliterated
paperman	pins	-aluminous
paperwoman	-power (u.m.)	-amalgamable
print	score	-angling
reel	ninety	-animal
room	-first	-appearance
-sheet	-nine	-appearing
-stand	-ninth	-appendicular
-teller	-one	-appointment
-telling (n.)	nitro (combining form)	-apportionable
nick	paraffin	-appreciation
-eared (adj.)		-apprehension

non—continued	non—continued	non—continued
-aqueous	-chokable	-compounder
-Arab	-Christian	-conceiving
-arbitrable	-circular	-conception
-arcing	-citation	-concluding
-aromatic	-citizen	-concurrence
-arrival	-civil-service (u.m.)	-condensible
-artesian	-claim	-condensing
-articulated	-claimer	-conductibility
-articulation	-classical	-conducting
-Aryan	-clerical	-conductive
-ascertaining	-coagulability	-conductor
-aspirate	-coagulable	-confident
-assentation	-coagulation	-confiscation
-assessable	-coal-bearing (u.m.)	-conform
-assessment	-coercive	-conformably
-assimilating	-cognitive	-conformance
-assimilation	-coherent	-conformer
-assistive	-cohesive	-conformist
-atmospheric	-coincidence	-conformity
-attendance	-coincident	-congressional
-attention	-collapsed	-congruent
-auriferous	-collapsible	-conjugate
-automatic	-collegiate	-connivance
-basement	-collinear	-connotative
-basic	-colloid	-conscious
-bearing	-colonial	-consecutive
-being	-combatant	-consenting
-Biblical	-combination	-consequence
-bituminous	-coming	-conservative
-blameless	-commencement	-consideration
-bookish	-commensurable	-constitutional
-browsing	-commissioned	-constructive
-burning	-commitance	-contact
-bursting	-committal	-contagious
-caking	-communicant	-contemporaneous
-calcified	-communicating	-content
-canonical	-communion	-contentious
-capital	-communistic	-contiguous
-capitalization	-commutative	-contingent
-career (u.m.)	-competency	-continuous
-caste	-competent	-contradiction
-cathedral	-competing	-contributing
-Catholic	-competitive	-contributor
-Caucasian	-complaisance	-contributory
-cellular	-completion	-convergent
-Chaucerian	-compliance	-conversion
-chemical	-complaint	-conviction
-Chinese	-complying	-cooperation

non—continued	non—continued	non—continued
—corporate	—discovery	—essential
—corporeality	—distribution	—eternal
—correspondence	—divergent	—eternity
—corrodible	—divinity	—European
—corrosive	—divisibility	—evolutionist
—cosmopolitism	—division	—excepted
—county	—doing	—excommunicable
—creation	—donation	—excusable
—credibility	—drinker	—execution
—criminal	—drying	—exercise
—critical	—duality	—existence
—cruciform	—dutiable	—existent
—crystalline	—earthed	—existing
—crystallized	—eatable	—expansion
—culture	—ecclesiastical	—expansive
—cumulative	—eclipsing	—experience
—currency	—edible	—experienced
—cutting	—educational	—expert
—cyclic	—effect	—explosive
—dealer	—effective	—exportation
—decalcified	—efficacy	—extant
—deciduous	—efficiency	—extensile
—decision	—efficient	—extension
—defamatory	—ego	—extensive
—degenerate	—ejection	—extracted
—delegable	—elastic	—extraction
—delegate	—elasticity	—factory
—delivery	—elect	—fatal
—demand	—election	feasance
—deposition	—electric	feasor
—depressed	—electrified	—fermentable
—designed	—electrolyte	—finding
—desisting	—eleemosynary	—fisherman
—detached	—emphatic	—floating
—detest	—empirical	—floriferous
—developable	—employing	—fluid
—development	—enforcement	—fluorescent
—dexterous	—engagement	—foreknowledge
—dilatable	—English	—forfeitable
—diphtheritic	—English-speaking	—forfeiting
—diplomatic	entity	—forfeiture
—direction	—entry	—fossiliferous
—directional	—enumerated	—freedom
—disagreement	—Episcopal	—freeman
—disappearing	—Episcopalian	—freezable
—discernment	—equation	—freezing
—discharging	—equilibrium	—fulfilment
—disclosure	—erecting	—functional
		—fundable

non—continued	non—continued	non—continued
—fundamental	—increase	—linear
—fungible	—inductive	—liquefying
—futurity	—industrial	—literal
—galvanized	—infected	—living
—ganglionic	—infectious	—logical
—gaseous	—inflammable	—luminosity
—gelatinizing	—inhabitant	—luminous
—gelatinous	—inquiring	—luster
—Gipsy	—instructive	—magnetic
—glacial	—intelligent	—magnetizable
—graduate	—intercourse	—malarious
—graduated	—interference	—malignant
—gratuitous	—interfering	—manifest
—gravitation	—interpolation	—manufacturing
—gravity	—interrupted	—marine
—green	—intersector	—marriageable
—grooming	—intervention	—marrying
—harmonic	—intrusion	—material
—harmonious	—invidious	—mathematical
—hearer	—invincibility	—medical
—Hebraic	—Ionic	—medullated
—Hebrew	—ionized	—membership
—Hellenic	—ionizing	—Mendelian
—hereditarily	—irrigable	—metal
—homaloidal	—irrigated	—metalliferous
—homogeneity	—irrigating	—metamorphic
—homogeneous	—irrigation	—metaphysical
—hostile	—irritable	—metric
—householder	—irritant	—migratory
—human	—Islamic	—military
—humorous	—Israelitish	—mineral
—humous	—issuable	—missionary
—hunting	—Jewish	—mobile
—hydrogenous	joinder	—Mohammedan
—hygroscopic	jurancy	—momentary
—hypostatic	juror	—moral
—identity	jury	—motile
—ignitable	—knowledge	—motoring
—illumination	—lactescent	—mutationally
—imitative	—legal	—mutual
—immateriality	—leprous	—nasal
—immune	—level	—national
—immunized	—liability	—native
—importation	—liberation	—natural
—importing	—licensed	—naturalism
—impregnated	—licentiate	—naturality
—improvement	—life	—naturalness
—incarnated	—limitation	—navigable

non—continued
 -necessary
 -necessity
 -negotiable
 -nescience
 -neutral
 -nitrogenized
 -nitrogenous
 -noble
 -nomad
 -nucleated
 -nutrient
 -nutritious
 -nutritive
 -obedience
 -obeisance
 -obligatory
 -observant
 -occurrence
 -odorous
 -office—holding
 -official
 -opposition
 -optical
 -oriental
 -owner
 -oxidizing
 -oxygenous
 -paid
 -papal
 -papist
 -parasitic
 pareil
 -parishioner
 -parliamentary
 -partiality
 -participating
 -partisan
 -party
 -pathogenic
 -paying
 -payment
 -peaked
 -pelagic
 -penal
 -perceptive
 -perforated
 -perforating
 -performance

non—continued
 -performer
 -performing
 -perishing
 -permeable
 -perpetuity
 -persistent
 -phenomenal
 -phonetic
 -phosphatic
 -phosphorized
 -pigmented
 -plane
 plus
 plusation (d.)
 plused (d.)
 -plushed
 -polar
 -polarizable
 -polarizing
 -political
 -ponderous
 -popular
 -porous
 -positive
 -power
 -preaching
 -precious
 -precipitation
 -predestination
 -prehensile
 -preparation
 -presbyter
 -presence
 -presentation
 -press
 -primitive
 -principled
 -probable
 -producer
 -production
 -productive
 -productiveness
 -professed
 -professional
 -proficiency
 -proficient
 -progressive
 -prohibition

non—continued
 -pronunciation
 -proprietor
 -pros
 -prosecution
 -protection
 -proteid
 -protractile
 -protractility
 -psychological
 -publication
 -pulsating
 -puncturable
 -punishing
 -quality
 -radiable
 -railroader
 -ratability
 -rational
 -reading
 -reality
 -receipt
 -receiving
 -recess
 -reciprocal
 -reciprocity
 -recital
 -recognition
 -recoil
 -rectangular
 -rectified
 -recurrent
 -recurring
 -redressing
 -refillable
 -refrigerant
 -regimented
 -registered
 -registration
 -regulation
 -relapsed
 -relative
 -religion
 -religious
 -remission
 -rendition
 -renewal
 -repair
 -repayable

non—continued	non—continued	north—continued
-repealing	-sparing	-polar
-repetition	-submission	ward
-representative	-submissive	west
-reproductive	-subscribe	wester (d.)
-requirement	-subscriber	nose
-resemblance	-subscribing	band
-residence	-subscription	bleed
-resident	-substantial	dive
-resistance	-success	fish
-resistant	suit (law)	gay
-resisting	sued (d.)	-high
-respectable	suiting (d.)	not
-restitution	-summons	-out (n.)
-restraint	-surety	withstanding
-retention	-syllabic	notch
-retractile	-tenure	block
-return	-term	board
-returnable	-toxic	wing
-revealing	-underscoring	note
-reverse	-uniformist	book
-reversible	-union	head
-reversing	-unionist	worthy
-riding	-united	noun—status
-rimed	-usage	nowadays
-riparian	-usager	numskull
-royal	-use	nurse
-ruminant	-user	hound
-saccharine	-vascular	maid
-sane	-vernacular	nurseryman
-saturated	-vocal	nut
-scalding	-volcanic	breaker
-scientific	-voluntary	breaking (n.)
-scriptural	-vortical	-brown
-seasonal	-worker	cracker
-secretion	-working	cracking (n.)
-sectarian	nonce—word	gall
-sectorial	nonetheless	hatch
-security	noon	hook
-Semitic	day	pecker
sense	light	shell
-sensible	tide	
sensical (d.)	time	oar
-sensitive	north	fish
-significant	-bound (adj.)	-footed (adj.)
-solvency	east	lock
-solvent	easter (d.)	oars
-sonant	-northeast	man
-spacing	-northwest	woman

- oat
 cake
 meal
 seed
 object-lesson
 occipito (combining form)
 -angular
 facial
 ocean-wide
 odd
 -come-short (n.)
 -fangled (adj.)
 -humored (adj.)
 -jobber
 -jobbing (n.)
 -jobman
 -looking (adj.)
 -mannered (adj.)
 -numbered (adj.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 -toed (adj.)
 off
 -colored (adj.)
 hand (adj., adv.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -handedly (d.)
 -handedness (d.)
 shoot
 shore
 -white
 office
 -holder
 -holding (n.)
 oft-repeated (adj.)
 often
 -bearing (adj.)
 time
 times
 -ohm
 ammeter
 meter
 oil
 cloth
 coat
 fish
 -forming (adj.)
 -laden (adj.)
 man
- oil—continued
 paper
 proof
 proofing (d.)
 seed
 skin
 stock
 stone (n., v.)
 stoned (d.)
 stoning (d.)
 tight
 tightness (d.)
 way
 old
 -age (u.m.)
 -fangled (adj.)
 -fashioned (adj.)
 -gentlemanly
 -growing (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -maidish
 -mannish
 style (type)
 time
 timer (d.)
 wife (fish)
 -womanish
 olive
 -colored (adj.)
 -green
 wood
 omni (combining form)
 arch
 benevolent
 bus
 on (similar to prefix)
 coming (n.)
 flow
 flowing (n.)
 going (n.)
 hanger
 laid (d.)
 lay (v.)
 laying (d.)
 looker
 looking (n.)
 rush
 rushing (n.)
 set
- on (similar to prefix)—
 continued
 setter (d.)
 slaught
 sweeping (n.)
 to
 ward
 once-over (n.)
 one
 -fourth (adj., adv.)
 -half (adj., adv.)
 -hundred-and-odd (u.m.)
 -hundred-odd (u.m.)
 -leafed (adj.)
 -leaved (adj.)
 -legged (adj.)
 self (pron.)
 -sided (adj.)
 -sidedly (d.)
 -sidedness (d.)
 step
 -third (adj., adv.)
 -two (n.)
 -two-three (n.)
 -way (u.m.)
 onionskin (paper)
 only-begotten (adj.)
 open
 -air (adj.)
 -airishness (d.)
 -airness (d.)
 bill (bird)
 -cast (adj.)
 -coil (u.m.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -handedly (d.)
 -handedness (d.)
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 -mouthed (adj.)
 -mouthedly (d.)
 -mouthedness (d.)
 work
 working (n.)

orange-red	over (similar to prefix)	pace—continued
orchardman	—continued	making (n.)
other	head	—setter
—minded (adj.)	hung (d.)	—setting (n.)
—mindedly (d.)	long	pack
—mindedness (d.)	look (v.)	horse
ness	looked (d.)	man
wise	looking (d.)	saddle
out (similar to prefix)	power (v.)	staff
—and-out	powered (d.)	thread
—and-outer	powering (d.)	ware
going	rate (v.)	way
growth	rated (d.)	pad
law	rating (d.)	lock
lawry (d.)	rule (v.)	nag
line (v.)	ruled (d.)	paddle
lined (d.)	ruling (d.)	fish
lining (d.)	run	wood
live (v.)	sea	pains
lived (d.)	seas	taker
living (d.)	supply	taking (n.)
number (v.)	time	paint
numbered (d.)	trustful	box
numbering (d.)	—use	brush
—of-date (u.m.)	wash (v.)	filler
put	washed (d.)	pot
rigger	washing (d.)	work
standing	ox	pale
ovate-oblong	bird	—blue (u.m.)
oven	biter	—bluish
bird	bow	face (n, adj.)
peel	brake	—faced (adj.)
stone	cart	—looking (adj.)
wood	fly	—red (u.m.)
over (similar to prefix)	hide	—reddish
—all (adj.)	horn	pall
—alls	house	bearer
—confident	like	bearing (n.)
do (v.)	man	—less
doing (d.)	pecker	—mall
done (d.)	shoe	pallid-looking (adj.)
estimate (v.)	oyster	paly-bendy (adj.)
estimated (d.)	bird	pan (prefix)
estimating (d.)	house	—Anglican
flow (v.)	man	cosmic
flowed (d.)		panelwork
flowing (d.)	pace	panic
hang (v.)	board	—stricken (adj.)
hanging (d.)	maker	—struck (adj.)

- pantryman
papboat
paper
 bark
 -bound (adj.)
 box (for paper)
 hanger
 hanging (n.)
 knife
 maker
 making (n.)
 -mill (u.m.)
 mouth (fish)
 -shell (n.)
 -shelled (adj.)
 -thick
 -thin
 weight
 -white
 -whiteness (d.)
para (prefix)
 -anesthesia
 central
parchment
 -maker
 -making (n.)
part-time (adj.)
parti (combining form)
 -colored (adj.)
 -membered (adj.)
 -mortgage
 -mortgaged (d.)
party
 -spirited (adj.)
 -walled (adj.)
pass
 book
 key
 port
 word
passageway
passer-by (n.)
passing
 -bell
 -by (n.)
Passiontide
past-perfect
paste
 board
- paste—continued
 -down (n.)
pat-a-cake
patch
 wise
 work
path
 finder
 finding (n.)
 way
patrolman
patty-pan
pauper
 -born (adj.)
 -bred (adj.)
 -breeder
 -breeding (n.)
 -feeder
 -feeding (n.)
 -maker
 -making (n.)
pawn
 broker
 broking (n.)
 shop
pay
 day
 master
 mistress
 roll
pea
 bird
 chick
 cock
 fowl
 hen
 jacket
 nut
 -shooter
 -shooting (n.)
peace
 -destroying (n., adj.)
 -lover
 -loving (n., adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 monger
 mongering (d.)
- peace—continued
 -seeker
 -seeking (n., adj.)
 time
peach-colored (adj.)
pearl
 fish
 fishery (d.)
peat
 house
 moss
 ship
 stack
pebble
 -hearted (adj.)
 stone
 ware
peelhouse
peephole
peeping-tom
pelican's-foot (shell)
pell-mell
pen
 craft
 dragon
 dragonish (d.)
 dragonship (d.)
 fish
 holder
 knife
 maker
 making (n.)
 man
 rack
 stock
 trough
 wiper
 women
 work
 worker (d.)
penny
 weight
 wise
penthouse
pepper
 -and-salt (u.m.)
 box
 corn
 mint

per	piece	pillow
cent (no period)	meal	case
centage (d.)	work	slip
pest	worker (d.)	-work
hole	pied-winged (adj.)	pin
house	pierhead	ball
petro (combining form)	piezo (combining form)	borer
glyph	-electric	case
phono (combining form)	-oscillator	cushion
graph	resonator	feather (n., v.)
phospho (combining form)	pig	feathered (d.)
globulin	back (v.)	featherer (d.)
photo (combining form)	backed (d.)	feathering (d.)
-engraver	backing (d.)	fire
-engraving (n.)	-eyed (adj.)	fish
graph	-faced (adj.)	flat
graphed (d.)	fish	fold (n., v.)
grapher (d.)	foot	folded (d.)
graphing (d.)	feet	folding (d.)
phrase	-headed (adj.)	-headed (adj.)
maker	-headedly (d.)	hold
making (n.)	-headedness (d.)	hole
-unit	-jawed (adj.)	holed (d.)
-unity (d.)	-jump (v.)	hook
phyllo (combining form)	-jumped (d.)	lock
cactus	-jumper (d.)	maker
phylo (combining form)	-jumping (d.)	making (n.)
cycle	pen	rail
physico (combining form)	skin	tail (bird)
form)	sty	-tailed (adj.)
chemical	tail	wheel (n., v.)
pianoforte	pigeon	wheeled (d.)
pick	-breasted (adj.)	wheeling (d.)
ax	-hearted (adj.)	work (n., v.)
lock	hole (n., v.)	worked (d.)
man	holed (d.)	working (d.)
maw	holer (d.)	worm
pocket	holing (d.)	
rake	-toed (adj.)	pinch
work	pike	bar
worker (d.)	man	beck
picker-up (n.)	staff	cock
pickleworm	pile	dog
picture	work	pine
-maker	worm	apple
-making (n.)	pill	-bearing (adj.)
piebald	box	land
	maker	-shipping (n.)
	making (n.)	ping-pong

- pink
 eye (disease)
 -eyed (adj.)
 fish
 foot
 -tinted (adj.)
 -violet
 -white
 pipe
 -dream
 fish
 fitter
 fitting (n.)
 layer
 laying (n.)
 -line (v., u.m.)
 -lined (d.)
 -lining (d.)
 man
 stem
 stone
 piping-hot
 pistol
 gram
 graph
 piston
 head
 rod
 pit
 -a-pat
 bird
 -black
 -blackness (d.)
 fall
 -headed (adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 man
 mark
 pan
 work
 worker (d.)
 pitch
 -black
 -blackness (d.)
 blende
 -dark
 -darkness (d.)
 -faced (adj.)
- pitch—continued
 fork
 -plaster (v.)
 -plastered (d.)
 -plastering (d.)
 stone
 work (mining)
 pitter-patter
 place
 -card
 maker
 making (n.)
 mark
 plain
 back (fabric)
 -looking (adj.)
 -spoken (adj.)
 -spokenly (d.)
 -spokenness (d.)
 plains
 man
 woman
 plane
 -polarized (adj.)
 -table (v.)
 -tabled (d.)
 -tabling (d.)
 planet
 -stricken (adj.)
 -struck (adj.)
 plano (combining form)
 convex
 plantsman
 plasterwork
 plat
 band
 form
 plate
 -carrier
 fish
 -glazed (adj.)
 -holder
 -layer
 maker
 making (n.)
 -roll (v.)
 -rolled (d.)
 -rolling (d.)
- plate—continued
 work
 worker (d.)
 play
 bill
 book
 box
 boy
 broker
 day
 fellow
 ground
 house
 maker
 making (n.)
 mate
 reader
 reading (n.)
 right
 script
 thing
 time
 wright
 wrighting (d.)
 -writer
 -writing (n.)
 pleasure
 -lover
 -loving (n., adj.)
 pleuro (combining form)
 bronchial
 plotproof
 plow
 boy
 line
 maker
 making (n.)
 man
 share
 wright
 plug
 man
 tray
 plume
 maker
 making (n.)
 -plucked (adj.)
 -plucker
 -plucking (n.)

pluto (combining form)	poor—continued	post—continued
mania	-spirited (adj.)	-tonic
pneumato (combining form)	-spiritedly (d.)	-war
gram	-spiritedness (d.)	pot
pneumo (combining form)	pop	boil (v.)
gastric	eye (fish)	boiled (d.)
pock	-eyed (adj.)	boiler (d.)
house	gun	boiling (d.)
mark	-over (n.)	boy
marked (d.)	poppy	girl
pocket	cock	hanger
book	head	herb
knife	porkfish	hole
-veto	port	hook
point	crayon	hookery (d.)
blank	folio	house
-event	hole	hunter
-to—point (u.m.)	hook	hunting (n.)
pointsman	man	lid
pole	-mouthed (adj.)	-liquor
-ax	reeve	luck
-axer	reeveship (d.)	man
burn	vent	pie
cat	porterhouse	-rack
man	post	-roast
rot	-auger	sherd
-setter	bag	stone
-setting (n.)	boat	valiance
-star	boy	valiancy (d.)
wig	card	valiant
police	chaise	valiantly (d.)
man	date (v.)	valiantry (d.)
woman	dated (d.)	valor
policy	dating (d.)	ware
holder	-free (adj.)	work
holding (n.)	graduate (n.)	pottery
poll	hole	-maker
booth	man	-making (n.)
tax	mark	pound
pollen	master	-foot
-bearer	meridian	keeper
-bearing (n, adj.)	-obit	keeping (n.)
-laden (adj.)	-office (u.m.)	man
pondfish	pone	master
pooh—pooh	-road	stone
poor	-runner	poverty-stricken (adj.)
house	-running (n.)	powder
	script	-blue
		flask

- powder—continued
 horn
 mill
 powerhouse
 pow-wow
 praise
 worthily (d.)
 worthiness (d.)
 worthy
 pre (prefix)
 -audit
 -Cambrian
 -condition
 eminence
 exist
 -fourtieth
 -heating
 -military
 -occupied
 -operative
 payment
 -professional
 requisite
 -scientific
 -Shakespearean
 -war
 prefix-equivalent
 present
 -day (u.m.)
 -perfect
 president-elect
 press
 board
 man
 mark
 pack
 room
 work
 price
 -current
 -fixing (n., adj.)
 list
 -level
 -manipulation
 -notice
 prick
 -eared (adj.)
 punch
 spur
- priest
 -baiter
 -baiting (n.)
 craft
 -monk
 -ridden (adj.)
 ship
 prim-looking (adj.)
 printwork
 printing-out (u.m.)
 prittle-prattle
 privateersman
 prize
 -holder
 -ring
 -taker
 -taking (n.)
 -winner
 -winning (n.)
 pro (prefix)
 -Ally
 -cabinet
 -consul
 file
 -Franklin-Roosevelt
 -New-Deal
 noun
 optic
 -Roosevelt
 -war
 probe-pointed (adj.)
 prong
 buck
 horn
 proof
 -proof
 reader
 reading (n.)
 room
 proper-noun (u.m.)
 property
 -man
 -master
 -owner
 -room
 proto (combining form)
 blast
 -Egyptian
- pseudo (combining form)
 -accident
 -accidental
 -actor
 -aquatic
 -Christian
 malaria
 mechanic
 psycho (combining form)
 physics
 -sociology
 puckermouth (fish)
 puffball
 pug-nosed (adj.)
 pull
 -back (n.)
 devil
 -down (n.)
 -off (n.)
 puller
 -in (n.)
 -out (n.)
 pulp
 board
 stone
 wood
 punt
 -about (n.)
 -out (n.)
 puppet
 man
 master
 purple
 -black
 -blue
 -brown
 -crimson
 -green
 -red
 -rose
 -yellow
 purse
 -net
 proud
 push
 ball
 pin

- pussy
 foot (v.)
 footed (d.)
 footer (d.)
 footing (d.)
- put
 log
 -off (n.)
 -out (n.)
 -up (u.m.)
- putter-on (n.)
 putting-in (n.)
- putty
 -blower
 -blowing (n.)
- puzzle
 -headed (adj.)
 -headedly (d.)
 -headedness (d.)
- Q**
 -boat
 -ship
- quagmire
 quarry
 -faced (adj.)
 man
- quarter
 -angled (adj.)
 -boards
 -bound (adj.)
 -cast (adj.)
 -cut (adj.)
 -deck
 -decker (d.)
 man
 master
 pace
 -pierced (adj.)
 -pointed (adj.)
 -saw (v.)
 -sawed (d.)
 -sawing (d.)
 -sawn (d.)
 -staff
 -stretch
- quartermaster
 -generalship
- quasi (prefix)
 -contract
 -crime
 -deposit
 -title
- queen
 fish
 hood
 post
- queer
 -eyed (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 -headed (adj.)
 -legged (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 -spirited (adj.)
 -tempered (adj.)
- quick
 -change (adj.)
 -fire (n.)
 -firing (n.)
 foot
 hatch
 lime
 sand
 -sighted (adj.)
 -sightedly (d.)
 -sightedness (d.)
 silver (n., v.)
 silvered (d.)
 silvering (d.)
 step
 -witted (adj.)
 -wittedly (d.)
 -wittedness (d.)
 work
 -wrought (adj.)
- quill
 back
 tail
 work
- quirewise
- quit
 claim (n., v.)
 claimed (d.)
 claiming (d.)
 -rent
- rabbit
 -ear (n.)
 mouth (fish)
 -mouthed (adj.)
- race
 -about (n.)
 track
 trackman
 way
- rack
 board (n.)
 master
 -renter
 -renting (n.)
 way
 work
- radio
 active
 beacon
 -electric
 gram
 maritime
 -phototelegraph
 -phototelegraphy (d.)
 spectrograph
 spectrography (d.)
 telegram
 telegraph
 telegraphic
 telephone
 telephony
- raftsman
- rag
 man
 picker
 stone
 time
 work
- rail
 bird
 head
 road
 way
- rain
 band
 bow
 coat
 drop
 fall

rain—continued	razor—continued	red—continued
proof	making (n.)	-breasted (adj.)
storm	-sharp	buck
tight	razzle-dazzle	cap
wash	re (prefix)	coat
ram	-aline (v.)	-crested (adj.)
line	-alined (d.)	eye (fish)
rod	-alining (d.)	-eyed (adj.)
shackle	-alinement (d.)	-figured (adj.)
ram's—horn	cite (declaim)	finch
ranchman	-cite (cite again)	fish
range	collect (remember)	-footed (adj.)
-finder	-collect (collect again)	-haired (adj.)
-finding (n.)	cover (regain)	-handed (adj.)
rare	-cover (cover again)	-hard
bit	-democratize	-harden (v.)
ripe	enact	-hardened (d.)
rat	enforce	-hardening (d.)
-a-tat	-forestation	-hardness (d.)
fish	form (change for	head (n., adj.)
line	better)	-headed (adj.)
-tailed (adj.)	-form (form again)	hoop (bird)
rate	-index	-hot
payer	-inforce	-letter (u.m.)
paying (n.)	-make-up	poll
rattle	print	-ringed (adj.)
bag	treat (go back)	shank
bones	-treat (treat again)	shirt
box	-use	skin
-brained (adj.)	-word	start
-headed (adj.)	-yield	streak
-pated (adj.)	reading-matter	-tape (u.m.)
ran	ready	-tapery
snake	-made (adj.)	-tapish
trap	-witted (adj.)	-tapism
raw	-wittedly (d.)	-tapist
-boned (adj.)	-wittedness (d.)	throat (bird)
hide	rear	wing (bird)
-looking (adj.)	horse	-winged (adj.)
razor	most	wood
back (animal)	ward	reed
-backed (adj.)	red	bird
bill (fowl)	back (fish)	buck
-billed (adj.)	-backed (adj.)	maker
-edge	-bellied (adj.)	making (n.)
-grinder	belly (fish)	work
-grinding (n.)	bird	remainderman
-keen	breast (bird)	rendrock
maker		

- resino (combining form)
 -electric
 phore
 resthouse
 return
 -bead
 -cocked (adj.)
 revolving-fund
 rhinestone
 rhodeswood
 rhomboid-ovate
 rhyme
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 rib
 band (n, v.)
 banded (d.)
 banding (d.)
 rice
 bird
 -throwing (n.)
 rich
 -looking (adj.)
 -tasting (adj.)
 rick
 -rack
 stand
 yard
 ridge
 band
 pole
 rope
 riff-raff
 rifle
 bird
 fish
 man
 right
 -about (n.)
 -hand (u.m.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -handedly (d.)
 -handedness (d.)
 -hander (n.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 ward
- rim
 base
 -deep
 -fire (u.m.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 ring
 bark (v.)
 barked (d.)
 barking (d.)
 bill (bird)
 -billed (adj.)
 bird
 bolt
 bone
 dove
 eye (bird)
 -giving (n.)
 head
 leader
 maker
 making (n.)
 master
 neck (bird)
 -necked (adj.)
 -porous (adj.)
 rope
 -small
 -streaked (adj.)
 tail (bird)
 -tailed (adj.)
 taw
 toss
 wise
 worm
 rip
 -rap (stones)
 -rapping (n.)
 sack
 saw
 ripe
 -aged (adj.)
 -cheeked (adj.)
 -colored (adj.)
 -eared (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 -grown (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -picked (adj.)
- ripe-continued
 -red (adj.)
 -tongued (adj.)
 -witted (adj.)
 river
 head
 man
 side
 road
 bed
 hog
 man
 master
 -runner
 -running (n.)
 side
 stead
 way
 worthy
 rock
 -bottom (n, adj.)
 -bound (adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 fish
 shaft
 staff
 wood
 work
 rocking
 -chair
 -horse
 rod
 maker
 making (n.)
 man
 wood
 roebuck
 roll
 -back (n.)
 way
 roller
 -board
 -boiling (n.)
 -coaster
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 -milled (adj.)
 -skate
 rolleyway

- rolling
 -mill
 -pin
 roly-poly
 roof
 -gardener
 -gardening (n.)
 tree
 roommate
 root
 cap
 -mean-square
 -rot
 stock
 worm
 rope
 -dancer
 -dancing (n.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 walk (shed)
 -walker
 -walking (n.)
 way
 work
 rose
 -colored (adj.)
 drop
 fish
 head
 -pink
 -red
 -ringed (adj.)
 -water
 wood
 rough
 -bore (v.)
 -bored (d.)
 -boring (d.)
 -cast (n., v.)
 -caster (d.)
 -casting (d.)
 -dry
 -hew (v.)
 -hewer (d.)
 -hewing (d.)
 -hewn (d.)
 -leaved (adj.)
 -leaved (adj.)
- rough—continued
 leg (bird)
 -looking (adj.)
 -plane (v.)
 -planed (d.)
 -planing (d.)
 -point (v.)
 -pointed (d.)
 -pointing (d.)
 -rider
 -setter
 -shod (adj.)
 wing (bird)
 -work (n., v.)
 -worked (d.)
 -working (d.)
 -wrought (adj.)
 roughing-in (n.)
 round
 -about (n., adj.)
 -arm (u.m.)
 fish
 -headed (adj.)
 -headedly (d.)
 -headedness (d.)
 house
 -iron
 line
 -shouldered (adj.)
 tail (fish)
 top
 -up (n.)
 wood
 worm
 roundsman
 row
 boat
 lock
 port
 rub
 -iron
 stone
 rubber
 -stamp (v.)
 -stamped (d.)
 -stamping (d.)
 rubble
 stone
 work
- ruby
 tail (insect)
 -tailed (adj.)
 throat (bird)
 -throated (adj.)
 rucksack
 rudder
 head
 hole
 post
 stock
 rude-looking (adj.)
 rule
 monger
 mongering (d.)
 rum
 -runner
 -running (n.)
 swizzle
 run
 -about (n.)
 -around (n.)
 -away (n.)
 -by (n.)
 dale
 fish
 holder
 -in (n.)
 -off (n.)
 -over (n.)
 way
 runner-up (n.)
 running
 -board
 -gear
 -head
 -rigging
 -string
 -title
 -water (faucet water)
 rushlight
 rustproof
 rusty-looking (adj.)
- S-boat
 saber
 bill
 -legged (adj.)
 -toothed (adj.)

saber—continued	sail—continued	sand—continued
wing	making	piper
sablefish	sailorman	pit
sack	sale	shoe
bearer	work	stone
bearing (n.)	yard	weld
cloth	sales	wood
maker	lady	worm
making (n.)	man	sandalwood
sad	manship (d.)	sap
-iron	room	-headed (adj.)
-faced (adj.)	woman	sucker (bird)
saddle	salmon	wood
back (n.)	-colored (adj.)	satinwood
-backed (adj.)	-pink	sauce
bow	-red	box
cloth	salt	pan
-graft (v.)	box	save—all (n.)
-grafted (d.)	cellar	saw
-grafting (d.)	house	back (n.)
maker	peter	buck
making (n.)	pit	dust
nose	shaker	fish
-shaped (adj.)	spoon	fly
-stitch (v.)	works	horse
-stitched (d.)	salver	mill
-stitching (d.)	form	-toothed (adj.)
tree	-shaped (adj.)	-wrest (n.)
wise	sand	sax
safe	bag (n., v.)	cornet
-blower	bagged (d.)	horn
-blowing (n.)	bagger (d.)	tuba
-conduct (n., v.)	bagging (d.)	valve
-conducted (d.)	bar	scaldfish
-conducting (d.)	bin	scale
-cracker	-blast (v.)	beam
-cracking (n.)	-blasted (d.)	board
guard (n., v.)	-blasting (d.)	fish
guarded (d.)	box	maker
guarding (d.)	-burned (adj.)	making (n.)
keeping (n.)	dune	pan
maker	fish	work
making (n.)	heap	scaly-winged (adj.)
-pledge (n.)	hill	scandal
sail	lapper	monger
boat	man	mongering (d.)
cloth	paper (n., v.)	scape
fish	papered (d.)	gallows
maker	papering (d.)	goat

scape—continued	score—continued	sea—continued
grace	-player	-fighter
wheel	-playing (n.)	-fighting (n.)
scarecrow	-sheet	folk
scarf	scotfree	-gate
pin	scout	-girt (adj.)
skin	craft	-god
wise	hood	-goddess
scatter	master	-going (adj.)
brain (n, adj.)	scrap	-green
-brained (adj.)	book	-island (u.m.)
-gun	heap	-letter
school	scratch	-level
bag	board	man
book	brush	-mark
boy	-card	-marker (d.)
craft	-pad	-monster
fellow	-paper	piece
girl	work	plane
-going (n.)	screen	port
house	maker	quake
-keeper	making (n.)	shell
-keeping (n.)	man	shore
maid	screw	sick
man	driver	sickness (d.)
master	maker	side
mate	making (n.)	ward
mistress	scroll	way
room	head	-wide
-teacher	work	worthiness (d.)
-teaching (n.)	scrub	worthy
time	board	seal
ward	land	-brown
scissor	scythe	maker
bill (bird)	-maker	making (n.)
bird	-making (n.)	skin
leg	man	searchlight
tail (bird)	stone	seat
-tailed (adj.)	sea	maker
wise	-adder	making (n.)
scissors	beach	work
-maker	board	second
-making (n.)	-borne (adj.)	-class
scoff-law	-bound (adj.)	-foot
score	coast	-hand (adj.)
-board	-deep	-handed (adj.)
-card	fare (food)	-person (u.m.)
-keeper	farer	-rate
-keeping (n.)	faring (n.)	-sighted (adj.)

- secretary
 -generalcy
 -generalship
 -treasurer
 see-saw
 seed
 bird
 box
 cake
 case
 -tester
 -testing (n.)
 time
 seedsman
 seer
 fish
 hand
 selectman
 self (prefix)
 -advertisement
 -confidence
 -confident
 -conscious
 -consuming
 -defense
 -denial
 -denying (adj.)
 -evident
 -important
 -interest
 -restraint
 -rule
 -starter
 self (adj.)
 same
 sameness (d.)
 semi (prefix)
 -annual
 -arid
 circle
 colon
 -incandescent
 -imperial
 -official
 -soft
 -sweet
 send-off (n.)
 sense-perception
- sentence
 monger
 mongering (d.)
 -unit
 -unity (d.)
 serio (combining form)
 -comic
 -comical (d.)
 -comically (d.)
 sero (combining form)
 diagnosis
 serpentwood
 serrate
 -ciliate
 -dentate
 serving
 -maid
 -man
 -woman
 servomotor
 sesqui (combining form)
 centennial
 set
 -back (n.)
 bolt
 -down (n.)
 -fair (n.)
 -off (n.)
 -out (n.)
 -over (n.)
 -stitched (adj.)
 -to (n.)
 -up (n.)
 work
 seven
 fold
 score
 -shooter
 -up (n.)
 sextodecimo
 shadbird
 shaft
 -house
 -straightener
 -straightening (n.)
 shake
 -down (n.)
 proof
 -up (n.)
- shallow
 -brained (adj.)
 -hearted (adj.)
 shame-faced (adj.)
 share
 beam
 bone
 broker
 cropper
 holder
 sharp
 -cut (adj.)
 -looker
 -looking (adj.)
 -shinned (adj.)
 shooter
 shooting (n.)
 -sighted (adj.)
 -sightedly (d.)
 -sightedness (d.)
 -tailed (adj.)
 -witted (adj.)
 shear
 hog
 man
 sheafish
 sheath
 bill
 -winged (adj.)
 shed
 line
 -roof
 sheep
 -dip
 eyes
 fold
 gate
 -headed (adj.)
 hook
 -keeper
 -keeping (n.)
 -knead (adj.)
 man
 master
 -pen
 -shank
 -shearer
 -shearing (n.)
 -shears

sheep—continued	ship—continued	shop—continued
skin	-borne (adj.)	man
split (n.)	-bound (adj.)	mark
-stealer	breaker	walker
-stealing (n.)	breaking (n.)	walking (n.)
walk	broker	work
sheeps	builder	short
head (fish)	building (n.)	bread
wool (sponge)	-canal	cake
sheep's	-fever	-change (v.)
-eye (glance)	load	-changed (d.)
-foot (tool)	master	-changing (d.)
sheer	mate	-circuit (v.)
hook	-owner	-circuited (d.)
line	-owning (n.)	-circuiting (d.)
mold	-rigged (adj.)	coming (n.)
sheet	shape	hand (writing)
block	-signal	-handed (adj.)
-pile (v.)	way	horn (cattle)
-piled (d.)	work	-horned (adj.)
-piling (d.)	worm	-lived (adj.)
wise	wreck	-sighted (adj.)
work	wright	stop
shelf-like	yard	-term (u.m.)
shell	shirt	shot
back	band	gun
burst	maker	hole
cracker	making (n.)	maker
fire	-tail	making (n.)
fish	-waist	proof
-gray	shock-headed (adj.)	shovel
-leaf	shoe	bill
man	black	board
-pink	box	fish
proof	horn	head
-shock (v.)	maker	-maker
-shocked (d.)	making (n.)	-making (n.)
-shocking (d.)	pack	show
-snail	scraper	card
work	scraping (n.)	case
shield	tree	-down (n.)
-shaped (adj.)	shoot-off (n.)	man
tail (snake)	shop	room
shilly	breaker	-up (n.)
-shallier (d.)	breaking (n.)	shrewd
-shally	keeper	-brained (adj.)
ship	keeping (n.)	-headed (adj.)
board	lifter	-looking (adj.)
borer	lifting (n.)	-witted (adj.)

- shuffleboard
 shut
 -down (n.)
 -in (n.)
 -off (n.)
 -out (n.)
 shuttle
 cock
 wise
 sick
 bay
 bed
 leave
 list
 sickle
 bill (bird)
 -billed (adj.)
 -hocked (adj.)
 side
 -arms
 bands
 board
 bone
 box
 car
 flash
 head
 hill
 hook
 light
 line
 long
 note
 piece
 play
 -saddle
 -show
 -slip (v.)
 -slipped (d.)
 -slipping (d.)
 -splitting (adj.)
 -step (v.)
 -stepped (d.)
 -stepping (d.)
 -stitch (v.)
 -stitched (d.)
 -stitching (d.)
 -to-side (u.m.)
 track
- side—continued
 walk
 -wheeled (adj.)
 -wheeler
 wise
 siegework
 sieve
 maker
 making (n.)
 sight
 -read (v.)
 -reader (d.)
 -reading (d.)
 see (v.)
 seeing (d.)
 seeker
 seeking (n.)
 seer (d.)
 sign
 board
 -painter
 -painting (n.)
 post
 -writer
 -writing (n.)
 signal
 man
 woman
 silk
 man
 wood
 works
 worm
 silver
 back
 beater
 beating (n.)
 belly
 bill
 -black
 -bright
 fish
 -golden
 -gray
 -haired (adj.)
 -leaved (adj.)
 smith
 top
 ware
- silver—continued
 wood
 work
 simon-pure
 simple
 -faced (adj.)
 -hearted (adj.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 sinew-shrunk (adj.)
 sing-song
 single
 -acting (adj.)
 -action (u.m.)
 -eyed (adj.)
 -handed (adj.)
 -lived (adj.)
 -loader
 -phraser
 -space (v.)
 -spaced (d.)
 -spacing (d.)
 -surfaced (adj.)
 tree
 sink
 box
 room
 stone
 sinking-fund
 Sino
 gram
 -Japanese
 sister
 hood
 -in-law
 six
 fold
 -footer
 pence
 penny
 -room (u.m.)
 score
 -shooter
 sketchbook
 skew
 -back (n.)
 bald
 wise

skid	slave	slow
proof	holder	-blooded (adj.)
way	holding (n.)	-burning (adj.)
skill-less (skillless)	-owner	-down (n.)
skim	-ownership (d.)	-footed (adj.)
back	sledge-hammer	-gaited (adj.)
-milk	sleep	-going (adj.)
skin	-disturber	-moving (adj.)
-bound (adj.)	-disturbing (adj.)	-up
-deep	walker	-witted (adj.)
flint	walking (n.)	worm
-tight	sleeping	sluiceway
skipjack	-car	sly-looking (adj.)
skull	-disease	small
cap	-room	clothes
fish	-sickness	pox
skunk	sleepy	sword
bill	head	smash-up (n.)
head	-looking (adj.)	smearcase
top	sleuthhound	smelling-salts
sky	slick-looking (adj.)	smoke
-blue	slide	box
gazer	way	-dried (d.)
-high	wire	-dry (v.)
lark	slight-looking (adj.)	-drying (d.)
larking (d.)	slip	house
light	board	jack
line	case	stack
man	cover	stone
-pilot	knot	smoky-looking (adj.)
-piloting (d.)	-on (n.)	smooth
rocket	-sheet (v.)	-bore
sail	-sheeted (d.)	-bored (u.m.)
scraper	-sheeting (d.)	-chinned (adj.)
ward	-shod (adj.)	-faced (adj.)
slab-sided (adj.)	-slop	-spoken (u.m.)
slam-bang	way	-tongued (adj.)
slap	slit	snail
-bang	-eyed (adj.)	-like
-dash	shell	-paced (adj.)
jack	slop	snake
stick (n., adj.)	-built (adj.)	bird
slate	-molded (adj.)	fish
-colored (adj.)	seller	head
maker	selling (n.)	neck (bird)
making (n.)	shop	piece
works	work	stone
slaughterhouse	worker (d.)	wood
		worm

snap	soap—continued	song
-back (n.)	suds	bird
-shooter	sober	book
-shooting (n.)	-minded (adj.)	craft
-shot (n.)	-mindedly (d.)	maker
snapper-back (n.)	-mindedness (d.)	making (n.)
snipe	socio (combining form)	soot
bill	-biology	-black
fish	sock	-cancer
-nosed (adj.)	maker	-dew
sniperscope	making (n.)	-flake
snow	sofa	sooth
ball	-maker	say
bird	-making (n.)	sayer (d.)
-blind (adj.)	soft	saying (d.)
-blindness (d.)	-finned (adj.)	sore
-bound (adj.)	-hearted (adj.)	-eyed (adj.)
cap	-heartedly (d.)	head
drift	-heartedness (d.)	sound
fall	-pedal	-group
flake	-pedaled (d.)	proof
plow	-pedaling (d.)	south
shed (n.)	-shelled (adj.)	-bound (adj.)
shoe	-spoken (adj.)	most
shoer (d.)	tack	-southeast
slide	wood	-southwest
slip	soil—humidity	southernmost
storm	soldier—statesman	spade
-white	sole	bone
snub-nosed (adj.)	-piece	fish
snuff	-plate	foot
box	solemn-looking (adj.)	maker
maker	solid	making (n.)
making (n.)	-drawn (adj.)	span
taker	-hoofed (adj.)	piece
taking (n.)	-horned (adj.)	worm
so	some	Spanish
-and-so (n.)	body (pron.)	-American
-called	how	-speaking (adj.)
-so	one (pron.)	spare
soap	thing (pron.)	-built (adj.)
bark	time (adj.)	-rib
box	times (adv.)	spatter
fish	way	dash
maker	what	work
making (n.)	where	speak-easy (n.)
rack	whither	spear
root	son-in-law	fish
stone		head

spear—continued	spiny—continued	spring—continued
man	-rayed (adj.)	finger
wood	spiritual	fish
special—delivery (u.m.)	-minded (adj.)	halt
specklebelly (bird)	-mindedly (d.)	head
spectro (combining	-mindedness (d.)	tail
form)	spit	tide
-electric	ball	time
gram	baller (d.)	worm
speech	fire	spur
maker	spitchcock	gall
making (n.)	splashboard	-heeled (adj.)
speed	splay	-winged (adj.)
-limit	foot (adj.)	spurnwater
way	-footed (adj.)	spyglass
spell	mouth (adj.)	square
bind (v.)	-mouthed (adj.)	flipper
binder (d.)	split	-headed (adj.)
binding (d.)	beak	-jointed (adj.)
bound (d.)	finger	-rigged
spelling	mouth (fish)	-rigger (n.)
-bee	-tail (fish)	-set (mining)
-match	worm	tail
-reform	spoil-sport	-toed (adj.)
spend	spoils	-toes
thrift	man	squawfish
thrifty (d.)	monger	squint-eyed (adj.)
spick-and-span (adj.)	mongering (d.)	stable
spiderwork	spoke-shave	boy
spike	spokes	man
bill	man	stackstand
horn	woman	staffman
nose	spoon	stag
tail (bird)	bill (bird)	-evil
spileworm	-billed (adj.)	-headed (adj.)
spillway	bread	-horned (adj.)
spindle	drift	hound
-legged (adj.)	maker	-hunt
-shanked (adj.)	making (n.)	-hunter (d.)
-tailed (adj.)	sports	-hunting (n.)
spine	man	stage
bill	woman	coach
tail	spotlight	craft
spinning	sprayboard	hand
-jenny	spread-eagle (u.m.)	house
-wheel	sprigtail	-struck (adj.)
spiny	spring	stair
-finned (adj.)	board	builder

- stair—continued
 building (n.)
 case
 head
 way
 stake
 head
 holder
 stalemate
 stalk-eyed (adj.)
 stalking-horse
 stall
 -fed (d.)
 -feed (v.)
 -feeding (d.)
 man
 stampsman
 stand
 -by (n.)
 -off (n.)
 -offish
 -offishness
 -patter
 -pattism
 pipe
 point
 post
 still
 standard
 -bearer
 -bearing (n.)
 standing
 -ground
 -point
 -room
 star
 board
 -bright (adj.)
 -chamber
 finch
 fish
 -gaze (v.)
 -gazed (d.)
 -gazer (d.)
 -gazing (d.)
 light
 nose (mole)
 -nosed (adj.)
- star—continued
 shell
 -spangled (adj.)
 throat (bird)
 stark-naked (adj.)
 start-off (n.)
 starting-point
 state
 craft
 hood
 house
 -line
 -owned (adj.)
 -ownership
 room
 -wide
 states
 man
 manlike (d.)
 manship (d.)
 station
 house
 master
 statue
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 stavewood
 stay
 lace
 plow
 sail
 stead (*or* sted)
 fast
 fastly (d.)
 fastness (d.)
 steam
 blower
 blowing (n.)
 boat
 boating (d.)
 -cut (v.)
 -cutting (d.)
 -engine
 fitter
 fitting (n.)
 pipe
 piping (n.)
 pocket
- steam—continued
 ship
 tight
 tightness (d.)
 steel
 -bright
 -hard
 head (fish)
 maker
 making (n.)
 work
 worker (d.)
 works
 yard
 steeple
 chase
 chaser (d.)
 chasing (n.)
 -climber
 -climbing (n.)
 -crowned (adj.)
 jack
 steerageway
 steering-wheel
 steersman
 stem
 -clasping (adj.)
 -winder
 -winding (adj.)
 stencil
 -cutter
 -cutting (n.)
 step
 -ins
 ladder
 stone
 step (prefix)
 brother
 child
 daughter
 father
 fatherly (d.)
 mother
 motherly (d.)
 -parent
 -parenthood (d.)
 sister
 son

stepping-stone	stink—continued	stone—continued
stereo (combining form)	pot	mason
chemistry	stone	pecker
stern	wood	-shot (n.)
foremost	stitchbird	ware
most	stock	wood
post	breeder	work
ward	breeding (n.)	yard
way	broker	stool-pigeon
-wheeler	broking (n.)	stop
stew	dove	cock
pan	fish	gap
pot	holder	hound
stick	house	-off (n.)
-insect	-jobber	-over (n.)
tail (duck)	-jobbing (n.)	watch
stickleback (fish)	-judging (n.)	water
stiff	man	store
-backed (adj.)	-owner	house
-necked (adj.)	-ownership (d.)	keeper
-neckedly (d.)	-owning (n.)	keeping (n.)
-neckedness (d.)	still	man
tail (duck)	stone	room
still	-taker	ship
birth	-taking (n.)	storm
-born	work	-beaten (adj.)
-burn (v.)	yard	cock
-burned (d.)	stoke	proof
-burning (d.)	hold	-tossed (adj.)
-fish (v.)	hole	ward
-fished (d.)	stomach-ache	wind
-fisher (d.)	stone	story
-fishing (d.)	bird	-book
house	-blind	-maker
-hunt (v.)	boat	-making (n.)
-hunted (d.)	bow	-teller
-hunting (d.)	brash	-telling (n.)
-life	-broke	-writer
room	-cold	-writing (n.)
sting	cutter	stout
bull (fish)	cutting (n.)	-hearted (adj.)
fish	-deaf	-heartedly (d.)
-ray (fish)	-fly	-heartedness (d.)
tail (fish)	gall	stove
stink	hand	-blacking (n.)
ball	hatch	-maker
bird	head	-making (n.)
bug	man	

*

- stow
 -away (n.)
 -down (n.)
 net
 -wood
 straddle
 -legged (adj.)
 wise
 straggle-toothed (adj.)
 straight
 -away (n., adj.)
 -cut (adj.)
 -edge
 forward
 forwardly (d.)
 forwardness (d.)
 -line (u.m.)
 -side (u.m.)
 -spoken (adj.)
 way
 wise
 strait
 -jacket (n.)
 -laced (adj.)
 work
 strangle-hold
 strap
 -laid (adj.)
 -shaped (adj.)
 work
 strato (combining form)
 cirrus
 cumulus
 straw
 -bass (n.)
 board
 -colored (adj.)
 -necked (adj.)
 -worm
 stream
 line (v.)
 lined (d.)
 lining (d.)
 stretcher
 -bearer
 -bearing (n.)
- stretcher—continued
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 strife
 maker
 making (n.)
 monger
 mongering (d.)
 -ridden (adj.)
 strike-out (n.)
 string
 board
 course
 halt
 maker
 making (n.)
 place
 wood
 stripleaf
 strokesman
 strong
 hold
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 stub-bred (adj.)
 stucco
 work
 worker (d.)
 stud
 book
 fish
 horse
 mare
 stumbling-block
 stylebook
 sub (prefix)
 -acoustic
 -base
 -basement
 -bass
 commission
 committee
 company
 -entry
 head
 heading
 secretary
- sub (prefix)—continued
 -subcommission
 -subcommittee
 -subcompany
 -sub-subcommission
 -sub-subcommittee
 -sub-subcompany
 title
 treasury
 subject
 -matter
 -object
 -objectivity (d.)
 suck
 fish
 stone
 sugar
 cane
 -coated (adj.)
 -consumer
 -consumption
 -distributor
 house
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 -planter
 -planting (n.)
 plum
 -producer
 -producing (n.)
 -refiner
 -refinery
 -refining (n.)
 suitcase
 sulpho (combining form)
 carbolic
 -uvitic
 summer
 -fallow (v.)
 -fallowed (d.)
 -fallowing (d.)
 house
 tide
 time
 tree
 sun
 -baked (adj.)
 beam

sun—continued	sur (prefix)	swine—continued
bird	name	herd
bonnet	round	stone
bow	sure	sty
burn (n.)	-enough (u.m.)	swing
burned (d.)	-footed (adj.)	bar
burner (d.)	-footedly (d.)	dingle
burst	-footedness (d.)	stock
-cracked (adj.)	surf	swingle
cup	boat	bar
dial	boatman	tail (fish)
-down	man	switch
-dried (d.)	woman	-back (n.)
-dry (v.)	surface-printing (n.)	board
-drying (d.)	swallow	man
fish	tail (n., adj.)	sword
glass	-tailed (adj.)	bearer
glow	swan	bearing (n.)
-god	herd	bill
-goddess	neck	craft
light	skin	fish
proof	swan's-down (cloth)	fishing (d.)
rise	swash	man
set	buckler	play
setting (d.)	buckling (n.)	player (d.)
shade	way	proof
shine	sway-backed (adj.)	-shaped (adj.)
shiny (d.)	sweat	smith
squall	band	stick
stone	shop	tail
stroke	sweep	swordsman
-struck (adj.)	stake	symbol-abbreviation
-up	stakes (d.)	
ward	washer	T
wise	washings (n.)	-bone
super (prefix)	sweet	-rail
fine	bread	-scale
government	heart	-shape (adj.)
-highway	meat	-shaped (adj.)
human	water	-square
navy	swell	-steak
-rational	fish	table
-supernavy	toad	cloth
supra (prefix)	swift	-cut (adj.)
-auricular	-footed (adj.)	-cutter
branchial	-handed (adj.)	-cutting (n.)
-eclectic	swine	land
-orbital	fish	-maker

table—continued	tally	tax—continued
~making (n.)	ho	payer
spoon	man	paying (n.)
spoonful (d.)	wag	taxi
ware	tame	~auto
wise	~grown (adj.)	~bus
tag	~hearted (adj.)	cab
~end	~lived (adj.)	meter
lock	~looking (adj.)	tea
tail	~minded (adj.)	ball
block	~nured (adj.)	box
board	~spirited (adj.)	cart
~end	~witted (adj.)	cup
~heavy	tan	cupful (d.)
~lamp	bark	kettle
~light	works	~maker
piece	yard	~making (n.)
pin	tangent-cut (adj.)	pot
race	tanglefish	spoon
rime	tank	spoonful (d.)
spin	maker	~taster
stock	making (n.)	~tasting (n.)
ward	tap	tam
tailor-made (adj.)	~rivet (v.)	wise
taintworm	~riveted (d.)	work
take-off (n.)	~riveting (d.)	tear
taker-off (n.)	room	drop
taking	tape	pit
~off (n.)	line	tele (combining form)
~out (n.)	maker	graph
tale	making (n.)	~iconograph
bearer	worm	telltale
bearing (n.)	tar	ten
~carrier	~brush	fold
~carrying (n.)	heel	~forties (n.)
teller	whine	penny
telling (n.)	works	pins
talesman	tarso (combining form)	~pounder
talkee-talkee	metatarsus	~sided (adj.)
tall	task	~strike
boy	master	tender
~looking (adj.)	mistress	foot (n., adj.)
tallow	work	~footed (adj.)
~maker	tattletale	~hearted (adj.)
~making (n.)	tax	~heartedly (d.)
~top (n.)	gatherer	~heartedness (d.)
~topped (d.)	gathering (n.)	loin
	man	~looking (adj.)
		~skinned (adj.)

tent	thick	three
maker	-and-thin (u.m.)	-bagger
making (n.)	-bedded (adj.)	-cornered (adj.)
work	-headed (adj.)	-cycle (n.)
tenter	-lipped (adj.)	-decker
bar	-looking (adj.)	fold
hook	-set (adj.)	-leaved (adj.)
tenth-meter	-skinned (adj.)	-legged (adj.)
tetherball	-skinnedness (d.)	-master
text	thimble	pence
book	-eye (fish)	penny
writer	-maker	plier
thank	-making (n.)	-quarter (u.m.)
worthiness (d.)	rig	-quarters (adj., adv.)
worthy	rigger (d.)	score
thanks	thin	some
giver	-bedded (adj.)	thrill-less (thrillless)
giving (n.)	-skinned (adj.)	throat
themselves	-skinnedness (d.)	band
then-existing (adj.)	thinghood	lash
thence	third	latch
forth	-borough	through
forward	-class	out
there	-person (u.m.)	-traffic
about	-rate	throw
after	-rater (d.)	-back (n.)
at	thorough	-off (n.)
by	-brace	thrum-eyed (adj.)
for	-bred (adj.)	thumb
fore	fare	mark
from	foot	print
in	-going (adj.)	screw
inafter	pin	stall
into	thought-process	thunder
of	thousand	bolt
on	fold	clap
out	-headed (adj.)	cloud
to	-legs	fish
tofore	thrall	head
under	dom	proof
unto	-less	stroke
upon	-like	worm
with	thread	thyro (combining form)
thermo (combining form)	bare	-arytenoid
battery	fin	-epiglottic
-inhibitory	fish	hyoid
	maker	tick
	making (n.)	-tack
	worm	-tack-toe

tick—continued	time—continued	tittle-tattle
-tock	-saver	to
tide	-saving (n.)	-and-fro
land	-server	day
mark	-serving (n.)	-do
marker (d.)	-sharer	morrow
race	-sharing (n.)	night
waiter	table	ward
water	work	toad
way	worker (d.)	back
tidesman	-worn (adj.)	-eater
tidy-looking (adj.)	tin	-eating (n.)
tie	-clad (adj.)	fish
-back (n.)	-foil (v.)	stool
bar	-foiled (d.)	toastmaster
beam	-foiling (d.)	toll
plate	man	bar
plater (d.)	-plate (v.)	gate
rod	-plated (d.)	house
-tie	-plating (d.)	man
-up (n.)	smith	tom
-wig	smithing (d.)	boy
tight-looking (adj.)	stone	cat
tile	type	cod
fish	ware	fool
-setter	tinsel	foolery (d.)
-setting (n.)	-bright	-tom
stone	maker	tombstone
tilt	making (n.)	ton
board	tip	-mile
yard	burn	-mile-day
timber	cat	tongue
head	staff	fish
land	stock	-lasher
line	-tap	-lashing (n.)
man	tilt (v.)	-shaped (adj.)
work	tilted (d.)	-tie (v.)
time	tilting (d.)	-tied (d.)
card	toe	-tying (d.)
-consumer	-top	tool
-consuming (adj.)	tire	box
keeper	maker	holder
keeping (n.)	making (n.)	maker
-killer	tired-looking (adj.)	making (n.)
-killing (n.)	tit	man
-lag	bit	mark (n.)
-limit	lark	marking (d.)
piece	mouse	smith
pleaser		

tooth	torpedo-plane	towns—continued
ache	tortfeasor	man
bill (bird)	tortoise	people
-billed (adj.)	-shell (n., adj.)	woman
brush	wood	toy
-drawing (n.)	toss-up (n.)	maker
paste	touch	making (n.)
pick	-back (n.)	man
plate	-down (n.)	shop
puller	hole	trace
pulling (n.)	-in-goal	bearer
-wound	pan	bearing (n.)
top	piece	track
-armor	stone	barrow
block	wood	boat
boot	tow	hound
booted (d.)	boat	layer
coat	head (n., adj.)	laying (n.)
coated (d.)	-headed (adj.)	man
-cutter	hook	master
-cutting (n.)	line	-shifter
-drain (v.)	mast	-shifting (n.)
-drained (d.)	net	side
-draining (d.)	netting (n.)	walker
-dressing (n.)	path	walking (n.)
gallant	rope	way
gallantmast	towerman	work
-heaviness (d.)	towing-net	trade
-heavy	town	-mark
knot	-born (adj.)	-marker (d.)
line	-bound (adj.)	-name
lining (n.)	-bred (adj.)	-union
maker	-dotted (adj.)	-unionism (d.)
making (n.)	-faring (adj.)	-unionist (d.)
mast	-flanked (adj.)	-wind
most	folk	trades
piece	-girdled (adj.)	folk
sail	-goer	man
-shaped (adj.)	-going (n.)	people
side	man	-union
-timber	ship	-unionism (d.)
work	sick	-unionist (d.)
Topsy-fashion	sickness (d.)	woman
topsy-turvy	ward	tragi (combining form)
torch	-weary (adj.)	comedy
bearer	woman	comic
bearing (n.)	towns	trail
light	fellow	-blazer
wood	folk	-blazing (n.)

trail—continued	treaty—continued	true—continued
maker	-maker	-heartedly (d.)
making (n.)	-making (n.)	-heartedness (d.)
train	treble	trumpet
band	-geared (adj.)	-shaped (adj.)
bearer	-sinewed (adj.)	-tongued (adj.)
bolt	tree	wood
load	trelliswork	trundle
man	trench	-bed
way	-foot	head
training	-mouth	tail
-bank	-plow (v.)	trunk
-bit	-plowed (d.)	back (turtle)
-college	-plowing (d.)	fish
-day	trestle	hatch
-gear	tree	hatchway
-halter	work	nose
-level	tri (prefix)	way
-school	color	trusswork
-ship	ennial	truth
-tackle	pod	-lover
-wall	-state	-loving (n.)
tram	tribes	-teller
car	man	-telling (n.)
pot	people	try-out (n.)
road	woman	tu
way	trim-looking (adj.)	-whit
trans (prefix)	triple	-whoo
-Atlantic	-space (v.)	tube
-oceanic	-spaced (d.)	maker
-ship (tranship)	-spacing (d.)	making (n.)
trap	trolleyman	-nosed (adj.)
door	troopship	work
fall	trotline	works
-light	trouble	tuft
shooting (n.)	-maker	hunter
travel-soiled (adj.)	-making (n.)	hunting (n.)
trawl	truce	tugboat
boat	breaker	tulipwood
net	breaking (n.)	tumble
trawlerman	maker	bug
tread	making (n.)	-down (n.)
board	truckman	tunnel
mill	true	-maker
wheel	-born (adj.)	-making (n.)
treasure-trove	-bred (adj.)	turfman
treaty	-derived (adj.)	turkeytrot
-breaker	-devoted (adj.)	turn
-breaking (n.)	-hearted (adj.)	-about (n.)

turn—continued	two	typo (combining form)
buckle	—cycle	graph
cap	—decker	graphic (d.)
coat	—edged (adj.)	graphy (d.)
cock	—faced (adj.)	mania
—down (n.)	—facedly (d.)	maniac (d.)
key	—facedness (d.)	
—out (n.)	—flowered (adj.)	U
—over (n.)	fold	—boat
pike	—foot (adj.)	—bolt
pin	—footed (adj.)	—shaped (adj.)
plow	—forked (adj.)	ugly-looking (adj.)
screw	—fronted (adj.)	ultra (prefix)
—server	—handed (adj.)	—agnostic
—serving (n.)	—leafed	—atomic
spit	—leaved	—conservative
stile	—legged (adj.)	—cooperative
table	—line (u.m.)	—elliptic
—up (n.)	—lipped (adj.)	—intellectual
wrest (adj.)	—needle (u.m.)	marine
turtle	—party (u.m.)	—Martian
back	pence	microscopic
dove	penny	montane
—footed (adj.)	—ply	—red
tut-tut	—pronged (adj.)	—refined (adj.)
tutti-frutti	—rhythm	violet
twelfth	—sided (adj.)	un (prefix)
—cake	some	—American
—day	—spot	bidden
—night	—step	called-for (adj.)
—second	—thirds (adj., adv.)	cared-for (adj.)
—tide	—up (n.)	—coordinated
twelve	—way	—get-at-able
fold	—wheeled (adj.)	happy-looking (adj.)
month	—wheeler	heard-of (adj.)
pence	—word (u.m.)	—ionized
penny		looked-for (adj.)
score	type	thought-of (adj.)
twenty	holder	—uniformly
—first	—high	—united
fold	—line	under (similar to prefix)
—one	script	bid (v.)
twice-told (adj.)	setter	bidding (d.)
twin	setting (n.)	estimate (v.)
—born (adj.)	write (v.)	estimated (d.)
—screw	writer (d.)	estimating (d.)
twine	writing (d.)	flooring (n.)
maker	written (d.)	ground
making (n.)		

- under—continued
 lying (adj.)
 mine (v.)
 mined (d.)
 mining (d.)
 -secretaryship
 sell (v.)
 selling (d.)
 sold (d.)
 stand (v.)
 standing (d.)
 stood (d.)
 study
 take (v.)
 taking (d.)
 took (d.)
 tow
 world
 unity-indication
 up
 -along (adv.)
 -and-down (adj.)
 -and-over (adj.)
 braid (v.)
 braided (d.)
 braiding (d.)
 cast
 casting (d.)
 -city
 -country
 keep
 land
 lift
 right
 side
 side-down
 -State
 -to-date (u.m.)
 -town
 ward
 upper
 -case (v., u.m.)
 -cased (d.)
 -casing (d.)
 cut
 most
 upward
 -borne (adj.)
- upward—continued
 -bound (adj.)
 -pointed (adj.)
 urn-shaped
- V
 -boat
 -engine
 -shaped (adj.)
 -type
 vague-looking (adj.)
 vain
 glorious (d.)
 gloriously (d.)
 gloriousness (d.)
 glory
 vanguard
 vase
 maker
 making (n.)
 work
 vaso (combining form)
 constrictor
 -inhibitory
 vat
 maker
 making (n.)
 vegeto (combining form)
 -alkali
 -animal
 vein
 stone
 stuff
 velvet
 breast
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 plant
 work
 ventro (combining form)
 -inguinal
 lateral
 Venus's
 -bath
 -basket
 -comb
 -ear
 -fan
- Venus's—continued
 -girdle
 -purse
 -shell
 verse
 maker
 making (n.)
 vertebro (combining form)
 -arterial
 basilar
 -iliac
 vestry
 man
 woman
 vice
 -admiralty
 -chairmanship
 comital
 -consulate
 -consulship
 geral
 gerency (d.)
 gerent
 -governorship
 -ministry
 -presidency
 -president-elect
 -rectorship
 regal
 -regency
 royal
 royalty (d.)
 -wardenship
 viewpoint
 vine
 -clad (adj.)
 dresser
 land
 yard
 yardist (d.)
 violin
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 viseman
 vitreo (combining form)
 -electric

vitreo—continued	wald—continued	warm—continued
graph	grave	-hearted (adj.)
graphic (d.)	horn	-heartedly (d.)
vocabulary	walk	-heartedness (d.)
-builder	-around (n.)	wash
-building (n.)	-away (n.)	basin
volt	-out (n.)	board
ammeter	-over (n.)	bowl
meter	walking	house
volta (combining form)	-beam	man
-electric	-stick	-out (n.)
meter	-wheel	pot
volumescope	wall	-shed
vow	-eyed (adj.)	stand
maker	-less	strake
making (n.)	-sided (adj.)	tub
vulvo (combining form)	war	woman
-uterine	-breeder	washer
vaginal	-breeding (n., adj.)	man
	-debt (u.m.)	woman
W-type	fare	wasp-waisted (adj.)
waddywood	horse	waste
wafer	like	basket
-maker	lord	board
-making (n.)	-machine	-water
work	-maker	weir
wag	-making (n.)	watch
tail (bird)	-marked (adj.)	case
wit	-monger	dog
wage	-mongering (d.)	glass
-earner	mouth	house
-earning (n.)	path	maker
work	plane	making (n.)
worker (d.)	ship	man
working (n.)	time	mate
wagon	wolf	tower
load	-work	word
wright	-worker (d.)	work
wainwright	-worn (adj.)	water
waist	-wounded (n., adj.)	-bearer
band	ward	-bearing (n.)
belt	robe	board
cloth	room	-borne (adj.)
coat	ware	-color (n., v.)
coating (n.)	house	-colored (d.)
line	houseman	-coloring (d.)
wald	room	-cooled (adj.)
flute	warm	course
	-blooded (adj.)	cross

water—continued

cycle
 -drinker
 -drinking (n.)
 fall
 -finder
 -finding (n.)
 fowl
 front
 gate
 hole
 -ice
 -laid (adj.)
 line
 -logged (adj.)
 man
 mark (n., v.)
 marked (d.)
 marking (d.)
 melon
 -ouzel
 plane
 pot
 proof (n., adj.)
 proofed (d.)
 proofer (d.)
 proofing (n.)
 -rot (v.)
 -rotted (d.)
 -rotting (d.)
 shed
 shoot
 side
 skin
 -soak (v.)
 -soaked (d.)
 -soaking (d.)
 spout
 tight
 tightness (d.)
 tube
 way
 work
 watt
 -hour
 length
 meter
 -minute
 -second

wave

length (radio)
 mark (n., adj., v.)
 marked (d.)
 marking (d.)
 -sharer
 -sharing (n.)

wax

bill
 bird
 maker
 making (n.)
 -red
 -stitched (adj.)
 wing
 work
 worker (d.)

way

beam
 bill
 bird
 bread
 fare
 farer (d.)
 faring (n.)
 going (n.)
 goose
 house
 laid (d.)
 lay (v.)
 layer (d.)
 laying (d.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 mark
 post
 side
 ward
 wise

weak

-chested (adj.)
 fish
 -growing (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)

weapon

-maker

weapon—continued

-making (n.)
 weary-looking (adj.)
 weasel

-faced (adj.)

fish

weather

board
 boarding (n.)
 cock
 fish
 glass
 most
 proof
 proofing (n.)
 -strip (v.)
 -stripped (d.)
 -stripping (d.)
 wise
 -worn (adj.)

web

eye
 foot (n., adj.)
 -footed (adj.)
 maker
 making (n.)
 worm

wedge

bill
 -tailed (adj.)
 wise

weedhook

week

-day
 -end
 -hours
 -long

weet-weet (sandpiper)

weigh

beam
 bridge
 house
 lock
 man
 master

well

aday
 away
 -adjusted (adj.)
 -balanced (adj.)

well—continued	wharf	whetstone
-being (n.)	man	which
-beloved (adj.)	master	ever
-born (adj.)	what	soever
-bred (adj.)	ever	whiffletree
-built (adj.)	not	whip
-deserving (adj.)	soever	cord
-disposed (adj.)	wheat	fish
-doer	-grower	graft
-doing (n.)	-growing (n.)	lash
-done (adj.)	land	-poor-will
-driller	worm	saw (n., v.)
-drilling (n.)	wheel	sawed (d.)
-groomed (adj.)	band	sawing (d.)
hole	barrow	stitch (n., v.)
-informed (adj.)	box	stitched (d.)
-knit (adj.)	-cut (adj.)	stitching (d.)
-known (adj.)	house	stock
-less	maker	tail (insect)
-looking (adj.)	making (n.)	-tailed (adj.)
maker	spin	-tom-kelly
making (n.)	way	worm
-meaning (adj.)	work	whipper
nigh	wright	-in (n.)
-phrased (adj.)	wheelsman	snapper
-planned (adj.)	when	whirl
-pleasing (adj.)	ever	-about (n.)
-poised (adj.)	soever	pool
-recognized (adj.)	whencesoever	wig
-rounded (adj.)	where	wind
spring	about	whisk-broom
-trained (adj.)	abouts	whistle
-understood	as	fish
-wisher	at	wing
-wishing (n.)	by	wood
west	fore	whit
-bound (adj.)	from	leather
ward	in	wall
wet	insoever	white
-nurse (v.)	into	-acre
-nursed (d.)	of	bait (fish)
-nursing (d.)	on	cap
whale	soever	capped (d.)
back	through	capper (d.)
boat	to	coat (seal)
bone	under	-collared (adj.)
head (bird)	upon	-eye (bird)
man	with	-eyed (adj.)
ship	withal	

- white—continued
 face (n., adj.)
 -faced (adj.)
 fish
 foot (n., adj.)
 -footed (adj.)
 head (n., adj.)
 -headed (adj.)
 heart (cherry)
 -ribboner
 -seal (u.m.)
 smith
 stone
 tail
 throat
 tip
 vein
 wash (n., v.)
 washed (d.)
 washer (d.)
 washing (d.)
 wood
 worm
 whithersoever
 whiz—bang
 who
 so
 soever
 whole
 -colored (adj.)
 -hearted (adj.)
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 -hoofed (adj.)
 -length (u.m.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 sale
 saler (d.)
 -skinned (adj.)
 some
 -souled (adj.)
 whom
 ever
 so
 soever
 whooping
 -cough
- whooping—continued
 -crane
 -swan
 whore
 master
 monger
 mongering (d.)
 wickerwork
 wide
 -awake
 -mouthed (adj.)
 -spread (adj.)
 -spreading (n.)
 widow
 hood
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 wife
 -bound (adj.)
 hood
 -ridden (adj.)
 wig
 maker
 making (n.)
 tail
 wag
 wagger (d.)
 wild
 cat (n.)
 catter (d.)
 fire
 grave
 life (n.)
 wood
 will
 -less
 maker
 making (n.)
 -power
 will-o'-the-wisp
 willing-hearted (adj.)
 willy-nilly
 wind
 ball
 -blown (adj.)
 bore
 -bound (adj.)
 break (n.)
 broach
- wind—continued
 -broken (adj.)
 fall
 -fertilization
 -fertilized (adj.)
 firm
 fish
 gall
 galled (d.)
 jammer
 mill
 pipe
 -pollination
 -pollinized (adj.)
 -row (n., v.)
 -rowed (d.)
 -rower (d.)
 -rowing (d.)
 -shaken (adj.)
 shield
 storm
 tight
 -up (n.)
 way
 window
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 pane
 -peeper
 -peeping (n.)
 -shopper
 -shopping (n.)
 -washer
 -washing (n.)
 windy-looking (adj.)
 wine
 bibber
 bibbing (n.)
 glass
 glassful (d.)
 house
 sap
 taster
 tasting (n.)
 -yielding (adj.)
 wing
 fish
 -loading
 -shot (adj.)

winter	wishy-washy	wood—continued
-beaten (adj.)	witch	pile
-bound (adj.)	craft	print
-fallow (v.)	finder	ranger
-fallowed (d.)	finding (n.)	rock
-fallowing (d.)	-hunter	shed (n.)
-ground (v.)	-hunting (n.)	side
-grounded (d.)	with	stone
-grounding (d.)	draw (v.)	turner
-kill (v.)	drawal (d.)	turning (n.)
-killed (d.)	drawn (d.)	work
-killing (d.)	drew (d.)	worker (d.)
tide	out	working (d.)
time	wither	worm
wire	band	wooden
-dancer	-wrung (adj.)	-headed (adj.)
-dancing (n.)	wizen-faced (adj.)	-headedly (d.)
-draw (v.)	woebegone	-headedness (d.)
-drawer (d.)	wolf	ware
-drawing (d.)	hound	woodsman
-drawn (d.)	skin	wool
less	woman	craft
maker	hood	fell (n.)
making (n.)	kind	flock
man	womenfolk	gatherer
pull (v.)	wonder	gathering (n.)
pulled (d.)	land	grower
puller (d.)	-stricken (adj.)	growing (n.)
pulling (d.)	-struck (adj.)	man
smith	-work	pack
tapper	-worker (d.)	press
tapping (n.)	-working (d.)	sack
way	wood	shearer
work	box	shearing (n.)
worker (d.)	chopper	shears
working (n.)	cock	shed (n.)
works	craft	sorter
worm	cut (n.)	sower
wiry-looking (adj.)	cutter (d.)	stock
wise	cutting (d.)	washer
-acre	horse	washing (n.)
-headed (adj.)	house	winder
-headedly (d.)	jobber	winding (n.)
-headedness (d.)	jobbing (n.)	work
-hearted (adj.)	land	working (d.)
-heartedly (d.)	lander (d.)	
-heartedness (d.)	man	woolly
wishbone	pecker	-haired (adj.)

- woolly—continued
 -headed (adj.)
 -looking (adj.)
- word
 -book
 -bound (adj.)
 -builder
 -building (n.)
 -catcher
 -catching (n.)
 -coiner
 -coining (n.)
 -combination
 -conscious
 -consciousness (d.)
 -count
 -finder
 -finding (n.)
 -form
 -formation
 -forming (n.)
 -group
 -joining (n.)
 -maker
 -making (n.)
 -monger
 -mongering (d.)
 -pair
 -slinger
 -slinging (n.)
 -stress
 -unit
 -unity
- wordsmen
- work
 aday
 bag
 basket
 bench
 box
 -cure
 day
 fellow
 folk
 horse
 house
 man
 -out (n.)
- work—continued
 room
 shop
 table
 week
 wise
 woman
- working
 -clothes
 -man
 -woman
- world
 -wearily (d.)
 -weary
 -wide
 -worn (adj.)
- worldly
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 -wise
- worm
 -eaten (adj.)
 hole
 holed (d.)
- worn-out (adj.)
- worthwhile (adj.)
- would-be (u.m.)
- wreath
 maker
 making (n.)
- wreckfish
- wring
 bolt
 staff
- wringing-wet (adj.)
- wrist
 band
 fall
- writing-desk
- wrong
 -doer
 -doing (n.)
 -font (u.m.)
 -headed (adj.)
 -headedly (d.)
 -headedness (d.)
 -hearted (adj.)
- wrong—continued
 -heartedly (d.)
 -heartedness (d.)
 -minded (adj.)
 -mindedly (d.)
 -mindedness (d.)
 -timed (adj.)
- wry-looking (adj.)
- X
 -ray
 -type
- Y-shaped (adj.)
- yachts
 man
 woman
- yard
 arm
 man
 master
 stick
- yawmeter
- yawl-rigged (adj.)
- year-long (u.m.)
- yeast
 -bitten (adj.)
 -maker
 -making (n.)
- yellow
 -backed (adj.)
 -bellied (adj.)
 -billed (adj.)
 bird
 -breasted (adj.)
 -covered (adj.)
 -crowned (adj.)
 -eyed (adj.)
 fish
 hammer (bird)
 -headed (adj.)
 -rumped (adj.)
 -tailed (adj.)
 -throated (adj.)
- yes
 -but (u.m.)
 -no

yes—continued

-noer (d.)

-noism (d.)

yesterday

yoke

fellow

yoke—continued

mate

mating (n.)

-toed (adj.)

yuletide

zantewood

zebrawood

zero

-axial

-dimensional

zig-zag

AUTHORITIES CITED

AUTHORITIES CITED

American Dictionaries:

CENTURY DICTIONARY—

1889-1891. *The Century Dictionary: An encyclopedic lexicon of the English language.* Prepared under the superintendence of William Dwight Whitney. . . New York, The Century Co., 1889-91. 6 vols.

1911. *The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, with a New Atlas of the World.* A work of general reference in all departments of knowledge. Revised and enlarged edition. New York, The Century Co., c. 1911. 12 vols.

CRAIGIE, SIR WILLIAM—

1936—. *A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles.* Edited by Sir. William Craigie, Co-editor of the Oxford English Dictionary; Professor Emeritus of English, the University of Chicago; with the collaboration of James R. Hulbert, Professor of English, the University of Chicago, George Watson, Associate Editor, Mitford M. Mathews, Assistant Editor, Allen Walker Reed, Assistant Editor. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1936—.

STANDARD DICTIONARY—

1893-1895. *A Standard Dictionary of the English Language.* Upon original plans designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, and in the readiest form for popular use, the meaning, orthography, pronunciation, and etymology of all the words and the idiomatic phrases in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples. Prepared by more than two hundred specialists and other scholars, under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk . . . Editor-in-Chief, Francis A. March . . . Consulting Editor . . . Daniel S. Gregory . . . Managing Editor . . . New York [etc.], Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1893-95. 2 vols.

1913. *New Standard Dictionary of the English Language.* Upon original plans designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, in the readiest form for popular use, the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of all the words, and the meaning of idiomatic phrases, in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples, together with proper names of all kinds, the whole arranged in one alphabetical order. Prepared by more than three hundred and eighty specialists and other scholars under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk . . . Editor-in-Chief; Calvin Thomas . . . Consulting Editor; Frank H. Vizetelly . . . Managing Editor. Complete in one volume. New York and London, Funk & Wagnalls Company, c. 1913 (reprint of 1916).

1927. *New Standard Dictionary of the English Language.* Upon original plans designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, in the readiest form for popular use, the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of all the words, and the meaning of idiomatic phrases, in the speech

STANDARD DICTIONARY—Continued

and literature of the English-speaking peoples, together with proper names of all kinds, the whole arranged in one alphabetical order. Prepared by more than three hundred and eighty specialists and other scholars under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk . . . Editor in Chief; Calvin Thomas . . . Consulting Editor; Frank H. Vizetelly . . . Managing Editor. Complete in one volume. New York [etc.], Funk & Wagnalls Company, c. 1927 (reprint of 1929).

1935. New Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Upon original plans designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, in the readiest form for popular use, the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of all the words, and the meaning of idiomatic phrases, in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples, together with proper names of all kinds, the whole arranged in one alphabetical order. Prepared by more than three hundred and eighty specialists and other scholars, under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk . . . Editor in Chief; Calvin Thomas . . . Consulting Editor; Frank H. Vizetelly . . . Managing Editor. Complete in one volume. New York [etc.], Funk & Wagnalls Company, c. 1935 (reprint of 1936).

WEBSTER, NOAH—

1828. An American Dictionary of the English Language: Intended to exhibit, I. The origin, affinities and primary signification of English words, as far as they have been ascertained. II. The genuine orthography and pronunciation of words, according to general usage, or to just principles of analogy. III. Accurate and discriminating definitions, with numerous authorities and illustrations. To which are prefixed, an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connection of the languages of Western Asia and of Europe, and a concise grammar of the English language. New York, S. Converse, 1828. 2 vols.
1879. . . . An American Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL.D. Thoroughly rev. and greatly enl. and improved, by Chauncey A. Goodrich . . . and Noah Porter . . . With an appendix of useful tables. To which is added a supplement of nearly five thousand new words . . . also, a new pronouncing biographical dictionary, containing nearly ten thousand names of noted persons in ancient and modern times . . . [new ed.] Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam, 1879. [Title page missing from copy used in this study; bibliographical data taken from the catalog card of the Library of Congress. A.M.B.]
1890. Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language; being the authentic edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, comprising the issues of 1864, 1879, and 1884; now thoroughly revised and enlarged under the supervision of Noah Porter . . . With a voluminous appendix and an historical supplement. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam & Co., c. 1890.
- 1909, 1913. Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language. Based on the International Dictionary of 1890 and 1900. Now completely revised in all departments; including also A Dictionary of Geography and (of) Biography . . . W. T. Harris . . . Editor in Chief; F. Sturges Allen, General Editor. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam Company, c. 1909 and 1913 (reprints of 1911 and 1920 respectively).

WEBSTER, NOAH—Continued

1934. Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language. Second edition, unabridged. An entirely new book utilizing all the experience and resources of more than one hundred years of genuine Webster Dictionaries. A Merriam-Webster . . . William Allan Neilson . . . Editor in Chief; Thomas A. Knott . . . General Editor; Paul Carhart, Managing Editor. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam Company, c. 1934 (reprint of 1936).
1937. Webster's Universal Dictionary of the English Language, with a Comprehensive Addendum of Newest Words Compiled by Joseph Devlin, M.A. Profusely Illustrated. Being the Unabridged Dictionary by Noah Webster, LL.D. Edited under the supervision of Thomas H. Russell, LL.D.; A. C. Bean, M.E., LL.B.; and L. B. Vaughan, Ph.B. and a staff of eminent scholars, educators, and specialists. Cleveland and New York, The World Syndicate Publishing Company, 1937. 2 vols. *This dictionary is not published by the original publishers of Webster's Dictionary or by their successors* [note appearing at the head of the title page].

WINSTON DICTIONARY—

1919. The Winston Simplified Dictionary. Including all the words in common use defined so that they can be easily understood. Edited by William D. Lewis . . . and Edgar A. Singer . . . Philadelphia and Chicago, The John D. Winston Company, c. 1919.
1935. The Winston Simplified Dictionary. College edition. Edited by William Dodge Lewis . . . ; Henry Seidel Canby . . . ; Thomas Kite Brown . . . 3000 illustrations and an atlas of the world. Philadelphia, Chicago [etc.], The John C. Winston Company, c. 1935 (reprint of 1936).

WORCESTER, JOSEPH E.—

1850. A Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language: To which are added Walker's Key to the pronunciation of classical and Scripture proper names, much enlarged and improved; and a pronouncing vocabulary of modern geographical names. Boston, Wilkins, Carter, and Company, 1850.
1881. A Dictionary of the English Language. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. With supplement containing over 12,500 new words and entries, and a vocabulary of synonyms of words in general use. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1881. [This dictionary contains a comprehensive Catalogue of English Dictionaries dating from 1499.]

British Dictionaries:

CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY—

1911. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Adapted by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler . . . from The Oxford Dictionary. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1911.
1929. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Adapted by H. W. Fowler and F. G. Fowler from The Oxford Dictionary. New edition, revised by H. W. Fowler. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1929.

FOWLER, H. W.—

1926. A Dictionary of Modern English Usage. Oxford, Clarendon Press [etc.], 1926.

MURRAY, JAMES A. H.—

1888-1933. *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*. Founded mainly on the materials collected by The Philological Society. Edited by James A. H. Murray . . . with the assistance of many scholars and men of science. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1888-1928. 10 vols. in 13. Supplement, 1933, edited by James A. H. Murray, Henry Bradley, William A. Craigie, C. T. Onions.

Grammars and Textbooks:

BLEYER, WILLARD GROSVENOR—

1923. *Newspaper Writing and Editing*. Rev. ed., Boston, New York [etc.], Houghton Mifflin Company, c. 1923.

BROWN, GOOLD—

1851, 1864. *The Grammar of English Grammars*, with an introduction historical and critical; the whole methodically arranged and amply illustrated: with forms of correcting and of parsing, improprieties for correction, examples for parsing, questions for examination, exercises for writing, observations for the advanced student, decisions and proofs for the settlement of disputed points, occasional strictures and defences, an exhibition of the several methods of analysis, and a Key to the Oral Exercises: to which are added four appendixes, pertaining separately to the four parts of grammar. 1st ed., New York, Samuel S. and William Wood, 1851; 8th ed., revised and improved. Enlarged by the addition of a copious Index of Matters by Samuel U. Berrian. New York, William Wood & Co., c. 1851 (reprint of 1864).

CURME (GEORGE O.) AND KURATH (HANS)—

1935. *A Grammar of the English Language*. Volume II: *Parts of Speech and Accidence*, by Curme; Volume III: *Syntax*, by Curme. Boston [etc.], D. C. Heath and Company, c. 1935.

KITTREDGE (GEORGE LYMAN) AND FARLEY (FRANK EDGAR)—

1913. *An Advanced English Grammar*. With exercises. Boston, New York [etc.], Ginn and Company, c. 1913.

McKNIGHT, GEORGE H.—

1932. *English Words and Their Background*. New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1932.

SOULE (RICHARD) AND WHEELER (WILLIAM A.)—

1861. *A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling: Containing a full alphabetical vocabulary of the language, with a preliminary exposition of English orthoëpy and orthography; and designed as a work of reference for general use, and as a text-book in schools*. Boston, Soule and Williams, 1861. [A more recent edition of this book, presumably, was published in 1891 by Lee and Shephard, of Boston, and C. T. Dillingham, of New York, but this edition was not available for the use of the author of the present volume.]

SWINTON, WILLIAM—

1879, 1907, 1921. *New Word-Analysis: or, School Etymology of English Derivative Words*. With practical exercises in spelling, analyzing, defining, synonyms, and the use of words. New York [etc.], American Book Company, c. 1879, 1907, 1921.

TEALL, F. HORACE—

1891. *The Compounding of English Words: When and Why Joining or Separation is Preferable.* With concise rules and alphabetical lists. New York, John Ireland, 1891.

1892. *English Compound Words and Phrases: A reference list, with statement of principles and rules.* New York, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1892.

THOMAS (JOSEPH M.), MANCHESTER (FREDERICK A.), AND SCOTT (FRANKLIN W.)—

1936. *Composition for College Students.* 3d ed., New York, The Macmillan Company, 1936.

TRESSLER, J. C.—

1935. *English in Action.* Boston, New York [etc.], D. C. Heath and Company, c. 1935. 2 books.

WILBUR, WILLIAM ALLEN—

1930. *English Rhetoric.* 6th ed., Published by the Author at the Press of Judd & Detweiler, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1930.

WOOLLEY (EDWIN C.) AND SCOTT (FRANKLIN W.)—

1928. *College Handbook of Composition.* Boston [etc.], D. C. Heath and Company, c. 1928.

Style Manuals:

DE VINNE, THEODORE LOW—

1901, 1902. *The Practice of Typography: Correct Composition.* A treatise on spelling, abbreviations, the compounding and division of words, the proper use of figures and numerals, italic and capital letters, notes, etc., with observations on punctuation and proof-reading. The De Vinne Press, c. 1901, 1902. Reprint: New York, Oswald Publishing Company, 1921 (New York, The American Printer).

HIGHTON, ALBERT H.—

1928. *Practical Proofreading.* Chicago, Department of Education, United Typothetae of America, 1928.

MANLY (JOHN MATTHEWS) AND POWELL (JOHN ARTHUR)—

1913, 1925. *A Manual for Writers.* Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, c. 1913 (sixth impression, 1925).

MAWSON, C. O. SYLVESTER—

1926. *Style-Book for Writers and Editors.* New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, c. 1926.

NATIONAL BOOK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION—

Recommendations for Standardized Preparation of Manuscript, Order Form, and Manual of Style. Composition Group, National Book Manufacturers Association. (No date or place of publication.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE—

1937. *Style Manual of the Department of State.* For use in the preparation of correspondence and state papers. Prepared, under the direction of the Secretary of State, by Margaret M. Hanna, Chief, Office of Coordination and Review, and Alice M. Ball, Chief, Special Documents Section, Division of Research and Publication. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—

1933. *Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office*. Issued by the Public Printer under authority of section 51 of an act of Congress approved January 12, 1895. Revised edition, March 1933 [with the collaboration of a Departmental Advisory Board: under direction of George H. Carter, Public Printer]. Washington, 1933.

1935. *United States Government Printing Office Style Manual*. Issued by the Public Printer under authority of section 51 of an act of Congress approved January 12, 1895. [New revised edition, November 1935, under direction of Augustus E. Giegengack, Public Printer.] Washington, 1935.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS—

1927, 1928. *A Manual of Style*. Containing typographical rules governing the publications of the University of Chicago, together with specimens of type used at The University Press. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, c. 1927 (second impression, 1928).

1937. *A Manual of Style: Containing typographical rules governing the publications of the University of Chicago, together with specimens of type used at the University of Chicago Press*. Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1937.

INDEX

INDEX

- Accent in compounding:
 Concise Oxford Dictionary, 20
 Mawson, 35
 Webster, 5,10
 Worcester, 12
- Accent in hyphenation:
 Concise Oxford Dictionary, 20-1
 De Vinne, 33
 Gould Brown, 24,33
 Mawson, 36
 Murray, 18
 Rational System (q.v.), 72,78,88, and
 (important) 89,98
 Soule and Wheeler, 26
 Webster, 10
- Accretion, compounds developed by: Ra-
 tional System (q.v.), 75,94
- Adjectives. *See* Compound adjectives;
 Rational System
- Adverbs in compounding. *See* Rational
 System
- Affixes (*see also* Derivatives; Prefixes;
 Suffixes):
 Rational System, use with conventional
 or improvised compounds, 86
 Swinton, form derivatives, 26
 Webster, 5,9,11
- Agency, nouns of, in compounds: Ra-
 tional System (q.v.), 85
- Alphabetic list of compounds, 101ff
- Ambiguity, avoidance of (*see also* Bases
 of compounding; Syntax):
 Compounding with words ending in
ing, 64
 Rational System (q.v.), 70,84
 Reason for compounding, 3,28,68,80
- American dictionaries, 5-17
- Apostrophe in compounds: Rational Sys-
 tem (q.v.), 72,89
- Apposition:
 Nouns comprising proper names, 30
 Standard, 30n,81
- Arbitrary non-literal meaning in com-
 pounding (*see also* Figurative use
 of words):
 Rational System (q.v.), 70,72,84,87
 Standard, 14
 Webster, 8
- Aristotle: statement regarding com-
 pounding, 23n
- Bases of compounding (union of words):
 De Vinne, 33
 Gould Brown, 24
 Grammar and meaning the only valid
 bases, 3,64
 Mawson, 35
 Murray, 17ff
 Rational System (q.v.), 68,79-80,84
 Soule and Wheeler, 26
 Standard, 14
 U. S. Government Printing Office, 39
 Webster, 7-8,9-10
- Bleyer, textbook, 31
- British dictionaries, 17-22
- Categories of compounds:
 Hyphenated words, 2,5n
 Solid words, 2,5n
- Century Dictionary, 13
- Chaos in compounding, 1ff,17,18,20,21,26,
 29,32,33,34,36,43,62,68,79,99
- Chicago University Press: *Manual of*
Style, 37
- Coalescence in compounding, 24
 Gould Brown, 24
 Rational System (q.v.), 88,95
- Coined words in compounding: Rational
 System (q.v.), 74,92
- Color terms: Rational System (q.v.),
 73,90
- Combining forms: Rational System
 (q.v.), 77-8,97-8
- Comparative tables:
 (I) Webster Dictionaries (1828-1934),
 43,45-52
 (II) Rational System and modern au-
 thorities, 43,53-9
- Complicated compounds. *See* Rational
 System
- Compound adjectives:
 Chicago University Press, 37
 Fowler, 21
 Gould Brown, 24-5
 Kittredge and Farley, 27
 Manly and Powell, 35

- Compound adjectives—Continued:
 Rational System (q.v.), 74,76,92,95
 Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, 31
 Webster, 8
- Compound conjunctions: Rational System (q.v.), 76,95
- Compound nouns:
 Curme, 29
 Kittredge and Farley, 27
 Manly and Powell, 34
 Mawson, 35
 Rational System (q.v.), 70-1,73-4,85, 90-1
 Webster, 10-11
- Compound pronouns: Rational System (q.v.), 76,95
- Concise Oxford Dictionary, 20
- Conflicting principles and rules (*see also* Inconsistencies):
 Chicago University Press, 37-8
 De Vinne, 33
 U. S. Government Printing Office, 40, 41
 Webster, 10
- Conflicting terms in compounds: Rational System (q.v.), 72,89
- Confusion between compounding (union of words) and hyphenation (form of compounds):
 Chicago University Press, 37
 Concise Oxford Dictionary, 20
 Fowler, 22
 Murray, 18
 Webster, 7,10
- Consonants: Rational System (q.v.), 72, 88
- Conventional compounds:
 Rational System (q.v.), 71,73,78,86,90, 98
 Webster, 8
- Craigie Dictionary, 16
- Curme, grammar, 29
- Definition of a compound:
 Century, 13
 Concise Oxford Dictionary, 21
 Gould Brown, 22
 Murray, 19
 Rational System (q.v.), 68,79
 Soule and Wheeler, 25
 Standard, 14
 Swinton, 26
 U. S. Government Printing Office, 39
 Webster, 5,6,7,9
- Definition of a compound—Continued:
 Winston, 16
 Worcester, 12
- Department of State: Style Manual, 41
- Derivatives:
 Century, term *compound* improperly applied to derivatives, 13
 Rational System (q.v.), 76,95
 Swinton, definition, 26
 Webster, included in definition of a compound, 5; use of hyphen with, 11
- De Vinne: Correct Composition, 32
- Dictionary authorities:
 American dictionaries, 5-17
 British dictionaries, 17-22
 Century (1889, 1911), 13
 Concise Oxford (1911, 1929), 20
 Craigie (1936—), 16
 Fowler (1926), 21
 Murray (1888-1933), 17
 Standard (1893, 1935), 14; (1913, 1927), 14n
 Webster (1828), 5; (1890), 6; (1879), 6n; (1909), 7; (1913), 7; (1934), 9; (others), 11
 Websters (non-Merriam), 11
 Winston (1919, 1935), 15
 Worcester (1850, 1881), 12
- Duplicating letters:
 Rational System (q.v.), 72,88
 Webster, 11
- Duplicating prefixes: Rational System (q.v.), 78,98
- Duplicating terms in compounding:
 Rational System (q.v.), 72,89
 Webster, 11
- Eccentricities of the language, 38,68,80
- Elliptical compounds:
 Gould Brown, 24
 Rational System (q.v.), 76,96
- English language, use of one part of speech for another: McKnight, 28
- Exceptions in rules on compounding:
 Chicago University Press, 37
 Rational System, freedom from, 67
 Standard, use of hyphen, 15
- Extemporaneous compounds. *See* Improvised compounds
- Farley, grammar, 27
- Figurative use of words (*see also* Arbitrary non-literal meaning in compounding):
 Webster, 9,10

- Form of compounds (*see also* Usage of compounds, influence upon form):
 Dual forms for different meanings, Murray, 19; Standard, 15
 Not governed by meaning, 10
 Not governed by number of syllables, 10
 Formal combination: Murray, 18
 Fowler's Dictionary, 21
 Fractions: Rational System (q.v.), 69, 71, 72, 82, 87, 89
 Fully developed compound: Murray, 18
- Gerunds:
 Chicago University Press, 38
 Compounding with words ending in *ing*, 64-5
 Denote name of action, not continuing action, 38n, 64
 Rational System (q.v.), 68n, 80n; 69, 71, 73, 76, 81, 85, 90, 95
- Goold Brown:
 Authority of, National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, 25
 Grammar, 22
- Governing principles (*see also* Bases of compounding):
 Rational System (q.v.), 68, 79, 80; harmony with rules, 67
 U. S. Government Printing Office, accurate and complete, 39
- Government Printing Office: Style Manual, 39, 40
- Grammar and meaning in compounding.
See Ambiguity, avoidance of; Bases of compounding; Rational System; Syntax
- Grammars and textbooks:
 Bleyer, 31
 Curme, 29
 Goold Brown, 22
 Kittredge and Farley, 27
 McKnight, 28
 Soule and Wheeler, 25
 Swinton, 26
 Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, 31
 Tressler, 29
 Woolley and Scott, 28
- Grammatical sequences. *See* Syntax
- Highton: Practical Proofreading, 36
- Historical dictionaries:
 Craigie, American, 16
 Murray, British, 17
- Hyphenation (*see also* Accent in hyphenation; Form of compounds):
 Century, 13
 Chicago University Press, 37
 De Vinne, 33
 Fowler, 21-2
 Goold Brown, 24
 Manly and Powell, 34
 Murray, 18-19
 Rational System (q.v.), 68, 72-5, 79, 88-93
 Standard, 1, 15
 Swinton, 26
 Teall, F. Horace, 14, 15, 33
 Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, 31
 Tressler, 29
 Webster, 6, 7, 8, 11
 Woolley and Scott, 28
- Idiomatic phrases, Rational System (q.v.), 70, 84
- Illegitimate compounding. *See* Unwarranted compounding; Two-word form of compound
- Impromptu compounds. *See* Improvised compounds
- Improvised compounds:
 Rational System (q.v.), 71, 73, 78, 86, 90, 98
 Webster, 11
- Inconsistencies (*see also* Conflicting principles and rules):
 Craigie Dictionary, 16
 Fowler, 22
 General practice (table II), 53ff
 Manly and Powell, 35
 Murray, 18, 19
 U. S. Government Printing Office, 40
 Webster, 6, 7, 11; (table I), 45ff
 Winston, 16
 Worcester, 12
- Intelligibility of compounds:
 Hyphenation to insure, 3, 39, 88
 Rational System (q.v.), 72, 88
 U. S. Government Printing Office, 39
- Invalid theories, principles, and rules for compounding:
 Bases of decision regarding invalidity, 2-3
 Century, component words of compounds retain their separate form and significance, 13

Invalid theories, etc.—Continued:

- Chicago University Press, hyphen omitted when current usage establishes new meaning for words in union, 37
- Concise Oxford Dictionary, legitimacy of compounding depends solely upon pronunciation, 20; hyphenation depends solely upon accent, 20
- Curme, two-noun proper names designated as compound words, 29
- Fowler, conversion of hyphenated forms into unhyphenated forms when novelty has worn off, etc., 22
- Gould Brown, permanent compounds consolidated, 23
- Kittredge and Farley, compound nouns may be written separately, 27; noun in *ing* used as adjective element in a compound noun, 27
- List, 61
- Manly and Powell, syllables govern compounding with "fold", 35
- Mawson, accent or stress the determining test to distinguish compounds from word-groups, 35
- Murray, primary use of hyphen grammatical, 18
- National Book Manufacturers Association, number of syllables governs compounding and hyphenation, 38
- Standard, hyphenation apparently governed by literalness of meaning, 15; no compounding without change of sense, 14
- Webster, compound nouns 'unusually solid or separate, 10; compound word a "word group" or a "word phrase", 9; compounds comprise "two-word forms", 8-9; compounds formed of a word and affixes, 9; hyphenation governed by meaning, 7, by number of syllables, 10; words compounded because of frequency of occurrence and ease of utterance, 7
- Kittredge and Farley, grammar, 27
- Legitimate classes of compounds:
Defined, 2
Rational System, 94
- Ligatures, use of hyphen to avoid: Rational System (q.v.), 72,88
- Literal meaning in compounding. *See* Bases of compounding (union of words)
- Logic in compounding:
Basis of validity of theories, principles, and rules, 3,63
Essential element, 3
Rational System (q.v.), 66,67
- Manchester, textbook, 31
- Manly and Powell: Manual for Writers, 34
- Mawson: Style-Book, 35
- McKnight, textbook, 28
- Meaning (sense) in compounding. *See* Bases of compounding
- Metaphors not compounded, 84
- Misinterpretation of derivatives, hyphenation to prevent:
Rational System (q.v.), 78,98
Webster, 11
- Mispronunciation, hyphenation to prevent:
Rational System, 72,78,88,98
U. S. Government Printing Office, 39
- Modern tendency in compounding:
Kittredge and Farley, 27
Manly and Powell, 34
Rational System (q.v.), 80
- Murray's Dictionary, 17
- National Book Manufacturers Association: Recommendations, etc., 38
- New creations: McKnight, 28
- New York Times Style Book, 91n
- Newspaper writing:
Clearness first requisite, 31
Ideals compatible with good form in compounding, 32
Proper compounding in, an aid in reducing chaos to order, 32
Textbook on, 31
- Nonce-words. *See* Improvised compounds
- Non-literal meaning in compounding. *See* Arbitrary non-literal meaning in compounding; Figurative use of words
- Noun-and-noun phrases (*see also* Two-word phrases; Two-word form of compound, a misnomer):
Webster, 9,62,99

Nouns used as adjectives:

- Goold Brown, 24
- Rational System (q.v.), 68n,69,80,81
- Standard, 81

Numbers in compounding:

- Rational System (q.v.), 69,71,72,82,87, 89
- Webster, 11

Objective relation in compounding: Manly and Powell, 34

Partially valid theories, principles, and rules for compounding:

- Basis of decision regarding invalidity, 65
- Goold Brown, hyphenation depends upon coalescence and accent, 24
- List of, 65
- Logical but not comfortably workable, 65
- Manly and Powell, 34
- Soule and Wheeler, hyphenation governed by accent, 26

Participles (*see also* Words ending in *ing*):

- Chicago University Press, 38
- Kittredge and Farley, 27
- Present participles denote continuing action, 38n,64,65
- Rational System (q.v.), 71,74,86,92
- Use in compounding, 64,65

Phrases (*see also* Noun-and-noun phrases; Two-word phrases):

- Century, idiomatical phrases, 13
- Craigie, proper designation of, 17
- Goold Brown, avoidance of unnecessary compounding, 23
- Illegitimate (ambiguous) phrases, 9
- Legitimate (unambiguous) phrases, 9
- McKnight, slang, 28
- Murray, proper designation of, 18-19
- Rational System (q.v.), 70,72,73,74,84, 87,91,93
- Webster, substitution for compounds, 6

Phrase-unity:

- In proper names, 30
- Indicated syntactically, 29

Physical union in compounding stressed:

- Goold Brown, 23
- Highton, 36
- Kittredge and Farley, 27
- Non-Merriam Webster, 12

Physical union stressed—Continued:

- Rational System (q.v.), 68,79; *see also* 88
- Soule and Wheeler, 25
- Standard, 14
- Swinton, 26
- Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, 31
- U. S. Government Printing Office, essential, 39
- Webster (English Grammar, 1828), 5n
- Possessives in compounding: Rational System (q.v.), 69,72,82,87,89
- Powell, Manual for Writers, 34
- Predicate adjectives in compounding: Rational System (q.v.), 74,92
- Prefix-equivalents: Rational System (q.v.), 75,94
- Prefixes (*see also* Affixes):
 - Manly and Powell, 35
 - Rational System (q.v.), 68,77-8,79,96-8
 - Swinton, definition of, 26
- Prepositions in compounding: Rational System (q.v.), 73,76,91,95
- Primitive word, definition of: Swinton, 26
- Principles for compounding and hyphenation. *See* Invalid theories, etc.; Partially valid theories, etc.; Physical union in compounding stressed; Rational System; Valid theories, etc.
- Problems of compounding:
 - Chicago University Press, 37
 - De Vinne, 32-3
 - Distinction between the need for compounding (uniting) of words and the need for using a hyphen in compounds, 2
 - Rational System, 68,79
 - Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, 31
 - U. S. Government Printing Office, 39
- Pronunciation in compounding (*see also* Accent, etc.):
 - Concise Oxford Dictionary, 20
- Proper names:
 - Chicago University Press, 37
 - Curme, 29
 - Legitimate and illegitimate compounds, 30
 - Rational System (q.v.), 70,74,77,84,93, 97
- Purpose of compounding. *See* Bases of compounding

Quasi-titles:

Rational System (q.v.), 71,74,86,91

Quotation marks: Rational System (q.v.), 75,93

Rational System of Compounding:

Accentuation, use of hyphen to preserve (par. 3b), 72,88, and (important) 89, (par. 13f), 78,98

Accepted compounds not generally broken apart, 68n,80n

Accretion, compounds developed by (par. 7a), 75,94

Adaptability, 66

Adjectives—

Compounded with nouns for joint use with arbitrary meaning or as one part of speech (*see* pars. 2,2d), 70,71,84,86; not normally compounded with nouns (par. 1d), 69,82

Definition, 69n,80n

Hyphenated (pars. 5-5b), 74,92 (*see also* Unit modifiers):

Solid (pars. 5a,8), 74,76,92,95

Adverbial phrases not compounded (par. 1h), 70,84

Adverbs—

As elements of compounds (par. 2c), 71,86; (par. 4b), 73,91

Not compounded (par. 1d), 69,82; (par. 1f), 70,83

Affixes, use with conventional or improvised compounds, 86

Agency, nouns of, in compounds, 85

Alphabetic list, 101ff

Ambiguity, avoidance of (*see* par. 2), 70,84; reason for compounding, 68n, 80n

Apostrophe in compounds, use of hyphen with (par. 3c), 72,89

Arbitrary (non-literal) meaning in compounding (par. 2), 70,84; (par. 2g), 72,87

Bases of compounding, 68,68n,79,80n

Coalescence, 88,95

Coined words as elements of compounds (par. 5b), 74,92

Color terms, use of hyphen in (par. 3f), 73,90

Rational System—Continued:

Combining forms, similar to prefixes, hyphen not generally required (par. 11a), 77,97; exceptional use of hyphen (pars. 11a-13f), 77-8,97-8

Complex compounds, defined (par. 3g), 73,90; use of hyphen in (par. 3g), 73,90

Complicated compounds, unity-indication of (par. 6b), 74,93; (par. 6½), 75,93

Conflicting terms, use of hyphen with (par. 3d), 72,89

Confusing collocation of letters, use of hyphen to avoid (par. 3a), 72,88

Conjunctions, always solid (par. 7d), 76,95

Consonants, doubling generally permissible, 88; use of hyphen to avoid tripling (par. 3a), 72,88

Conventional compounds used with prefixes (13e), 78,98

Conventional units compounded (par. 2d), 71,86; hyphenated (par. 3h), 73, 90

Definition of a compound, 68,79

Derivatives of compounds (par. 8), 76,95

Development of, 66

Duplicating letters, use of hyphen (par. 3a), 72,88

Duplicating prefixes, use of hyphen (par. 13d), 78,98

Duplicating terms, use of hyphen (par. 3d), 72,89

Eccentricities of the language provided for, 68,80

Elliptical compounds (par. 9), 76,96

Exceptions, freedom from, 67

Figurative use of words, 84

Fractions—

Normally not compounded (*see* par. 1d), 69,82

Used as adjectives and adverbs, compounded (par. 2f), 71,87; hyphenated (par. 3e), 72,89

General comments on, 66,67

Gerund and noun, compounded (par. 2b), 71,85; hyphenated (par. 4a), 73, 90; solid (par. 7c), 76,95; not compounded (par. 1b), 69,81

Grammar and meaning the bases of compounding (union of words), 80, 84

Rational System—Continued:

Grammatical sequences, all provided for, 80,84

Hyphen—

General use in compounding (par. 3), 72,88

Specific uses in compounding (pars. 3a-6½), 72-5,88-93

Hyphenation, bases of, 68,79

Idiomatic phrases not compounded (par. 1h), 70,84

Improvised units (nonce-words)—

Compounded (par. 2d), 71,86

Hyphenated (par. 3h), 73,90

Used with prefixes (par. 13e), 78,98

Intelligibility of compounds assured (see par. 3), 72,88

Legitimate classes of compounds, 94

Ligatures, use of hyphen to avoid forming (par. 3a), 72,88

Literal meaning in compounding (par. 2), 70,84

Logic of, 66,67

Metaphors not compounded, 84

Misinterpretation of derivatives, use of hyphen to prevent (par. 13g), 78,98

Mispronunciation, hyphenation to prevent (par. 3b), 72,88; (par. 13f), 78,98

Modern tendency in compounding, 80

Nonce-words as improvised compounds, 87

Nouns—

Compounded (pars. 2a-2b), 70-1,85

Not compounded (pars. 1a-1d), 69, 80-2

Use of hyphen (pars. 4-4f), 73-4,90-1

Used as adjectives (par. 1a), 68n,69, 80,81

Numbers—

Compounded (par. 2e), 71,87

Hyphenated (par. 3e), 72,89

Numeral and possessive, not compounded (par. 1c), 69,82

Participles as elements in compounds

(par. 2c), 71,86; (par. 5a), 74,92; see also conventional units (par. 2d), 71,86

Phrases—

Compounded (par. 2g), 72,87

Hyphenated (par. 4c), 73,91

Not compounded (par. 1h), 70,74,84, 93

Rational System—Continued:

Physical union of words essential (definition), 68,79; see also 88

Possessive—

And preceding numeral, not compounded (par. 1c), 69,82

And word modified, compounded (par. 2g), 72,87; hyphenated (par. 3c), 72,89

Predicate adjectives (pars. 5a,5b, ex.), 74,92

Prefix-equivalents treated as prefixes (par. 7b), 75,94

Prefixes—

Exceptional use of hyphen with, 68, 79; (pars. 11-13g), 77-8,96-8

Form derivatives, not compounds (par. 11), 77,96

Preposition as second element of compounds, use of hyphen (par. 4b), 73, 91

Prepositions, always solid (par. 7d), 76,95

Principles used as bases, 68,79-80; harmony with rules, 67

Problems of compounding, differentiation of, 68,79

Pronouns, always solid (par. 7d), 76,95

Proper names—

Not compounded without sanction (par. 1i), 70,84

Use as unit modifiers (pars. 6a,6b), 74,93

Use with prefixes (par. 13c), 77,97

Quasi-titles compounded (par. 2d), 71, 86; hyphenated (par. 4f), 74,91

Quotation marks not used in lieu of hyphen (par. 6c), 75,93

Quoted phrases not hyphenated (par. 6a), 74,93

Readability, hyphenation to aid (par. 3), 72,88

Same person or thing under two aspects, nouns naming, hyphenated (par. 4d), 73,91

Scientific terms (par. 10), 76,96

Solid compounds (7-7d), 75-6,94-5
absence of dogmatic rules on, 94

Suffixes—

Exceptional use of hyphen with, 68, 79; (pars. 11-13b), 77,96-7

Form derivatives (par. 11), 77,96; (see also par. 8), 76,95

Rational System—Continued:

- Syntactical relations (grammatical sequences), all provided for, 80
- Technical terms (par. 10), 76,96
- Temporary expediency, use of hyphen to indicate (par. 3), 72,88
- Text in sequence, 68ff
- Text with interpolated commentary, 79ff
- Three or more simple words, nouns formed of, hyphenated (par. 4c), 73, 91
- Titles—
 - Compounded (par. 2d), 71,86
 - Hyphenated (pars. 3h,4d,4f), 73,74,90, 91
 - Not compounded (par. 1g), 70,83
- Unit modifiers—
 - Abbreviated *u.m.*, 71n,86n,103
 - Compounded (par. 2d), 71,86
 - Defined, 71n,86n; (par. 6), 74,92
 - Hyphenated (par. 6), 74,92
 - Proper names used as (pars. 6a,6b), 74,93
 - Quotation marks not used in lieu of (par. 6c), 75,93
- Units of measurement, technical, hyphenated (par. 4e), 73,91
- Vowels, hyphenation to avoid doubling or tripling (par. 3a), 72,88
- Word order (par. 1), 68,80
- Words preferably not compounded (pars. 1-1i), 68-70,80-4
- Words properly compounded (pars. 2-2g), 70-2,84-7
- Workability, 66,67
- Readability, hyphenation to aid:
 - Rational System (q.v.), 72,88
 - U. S. Government Printing Office, 39
- Recapitulation:
 - Enunciated theories and principles that are not valid, 61
 - The so-called "two-word form" of compound, 62
 - Enunciated theories and principles that are only partially valid, 65
 - Enunciated theories and principles that are entirely valid, 63
 - Compounding with words ending in *ing*, 64
 - Development of a rational system of compounding, 66
- Recent development in compounding, 99

Rules for compounding and hyphenation.

- See* Rational System, 68ff,79ff
- Scientific terms: Rational System, 76,96
- Scott:
 - Handbook, 28
 - Textbook, 31
- Sentence-unity:
 - In proper names, 30
 - Indicated syntactically, 29
- Simple plan for compounding (so-called):
 - Concise Oxford Dictionary, 20
 - National Book Manufacturers Association, 38
- Simple words, definition of: Swinton, 26
- Slang phrases: McKnight, 28
- Solid compounds:
 - Chicago University Press, 37
 - De Vinne, 33
 - Fowler, 22
 - Goold Brown, 23,24
 - Manly and Powell, 34,35
 - Mawson, 35
 - Murray, 18
 - National Book Manufacturers Association, 38
 - Rational System (q.v.), 75-6,94-5
 - Soule and Wheeler, 26
 - Standard, 15
 - Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, 31
 - U. S. Government Printing Office, 39
 - Webster, 8,10
- Soule and Wheeler, textbook, 25
- Standard Dictionary, 14
- Style manuals:
 - Chicago University Press, 37
 - De Vinne, 32
 - Highton, 36
 - Manly and Powell, 34
 - Mawson, 35
 - National Book Manufacturers Association, 38
 - U. S. Department of State, 41
 - U. S. Government Printing Office, 39, 40
- Suffixes (*see also* Affixes):
 - Rational System, 68,76,77,79,95,96-7
 - Swinton, definition of, 26
- Swinton, textbook, 26
- Syllables in compounding:
 - Government Printing Office advisory committee, discarded rule, 39
 - Manly and Powell, 35

Syllables in compounding—Continued:

- National Book Manufacturers Association, 38
- Webster, 10

Syntax:

- Ambiguity due to syntactic incongruity avoided by compounding, 3,27
- Failure to compound in accordance with rules leads to ambiguity, 65
- McKnight, 28
- Murray, 18
- Phrase- and sentence-unity indicated by, 29
- Rational System, all grammatical sequences provided for, 80
- Rules disregarded in compounding, 32
- Webster, 11

Tables:

- (I) Webster Dictionaries (1828-1934), 43,45-52
- (II) Rational System and modern authorities, 43,53-9

Teall, F. Horace:

- Hyphenation, principles of, 14,15,33,62
- Influence of Soule and Wheeler upon, 25,26
- Pioneer in compounding, 1
- System of compounding, 14,36,37

Technical terms, 22:

- Rational System (q.v.), 76,96

Temporary expediency: hyphenation to denote, 3,6,22,40,72,88

Theories for compounding and hyphenation. *See* Invalid theories, etc.; Partially valid theories, etc.; Valid theories, etc.

Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, textbook, 31

Titles. *See* Rational System

Tressler, textbook, 29

Two-noun phrases. *See* Noun-and-noun phrases; Two-word form of compound, a misnomer

Two-word form of compound (a misnomer):

- Chicago University Press, 62
- Coinage of term by Webster (1909), 8-9,62
- Curme, 29,62
- Ill effect of the use of the term, 9,62
- Invalidity of term, 9,62

Two-word form, etc.—Continued:

- Mawson, 36,62
- Non-existence of, 63
- Term a misnomer, 9,63
- Term abandoned by Webster (1934), 10,62,99
- U. S. Government Printing Office, 40n
- Webster, 9,62

Two-word phrases (*see also* Two-word form of compound, a misnomer):

- Denomination as "two separate words", 31,34,40,99
- Kittredge and Farley, illegitimate, 27
- Legitimate (unambiguous) and illegitimate (ambiguous), 9
- McKnight, legitimate, 28
- Newspaper writing, 32
- Not legitimate compound words, 2
- Standard, legitimate, 15
- Thomas, Manchester, and Scott: legitimate, 31
- U. S. Government Printing Office, illegitimate, 40,40n
- Webster, legitimate and illegitimate, 6,8,9,10,62,99
- Winston, legitimate and illegitimate, 16

Unit modifiers. *See* Rational System

United States Government style manuals:

- Department of State (1937), 41
- Development of, 40,41,66
- Printing Office (1933), 39
- (1935), 40

References to, 2,12,66,79

Similarities and differences, 40,41

United Typothetae of America: system of compounding advocated by, 36

Units of measurement, technical. *See* Rational System

Unwarranted compounding: Webster (1828), 6

Unwarranted non-compounding (*see also* Noun-and-noun phrases; Two-word form of compound, a misnomer; Two-word phrases; "Word phrase"):

- Webster (1890), 6

Usage of compounds, influence upon form:

- Fowler, 22
- Murray, 18
- Webster, 7

- Valid theories, principles, and rules for compounding:
 Bases of decision regarding validity, 2-3
 Century, the term "compound" improperly applied to derivatives, 13
 Fowler (incomplete), 21-2
 Gould Brown, compound words should not be needlessly broken apart, 23
 Gould Brown, grammar and meaning the bases for compounding, 24
 Gould Brown, temporary compounds hyphenated, 23
 Kittredge and Farley, hyphen less used than formerly, 27
 List, 63
 McKnight, derivatives not compounds, 28
 Manly and Powell, method of compounding (incomplete), 34
 Soule and Wheeler, earliest accurate definition, 25
 Standard, definition complete and accurate, 14
 Standard, grammar and meaning govern compounding, 14
 Swinton, definitions accurate and complete, 26
 Thomas, Manchester, and Scott, compounds solid or hyphenated words, 31
 U. S. Government Printing Office—
 Definition accurate and complete, 39
 Grammar and meaning the criteria for compounding, 39
 Intelligibility the criterion for use of the hyphen, 39
 Two separate problems emphasized, 39
 Validity dependent upon logic and workability, 63
 Webster—
 Dictionary, purpose of compounding, 7-8
 English Grammar (1828), compounds defined as solid or hyphenated words, 5n
 Worcester, definition (incomplete), 12
- Variant authorities:
 Introductory statement, 2
 Dictionaries, 5-22
 Grammars and textbooks, 22-32
 Style manuals, 32-41
 Tables—
 (I) Webster Dictionaries (1828-1934), 43,45-52
 (II) Rational System and modern authorities, 43,53-9
 Verbal adjectives. *See* Participles
 Verbal nouns. *See* Gerunds
 Virtual combination: Murray, 18
 Vowels, hyphenation to avoid doubling or tripling, Rational System (q.v.), 72, 88
- Webster's Dictionaries, 5,6,7,9,11
 Wheeler, textbook, 25
 Wilbur, William Allen, importance of English words, 99
 Winston Dictionary, 15
 Woolley and Scott, handbook, 28
 Worcester's Dictionary, 12
 Word-combinations: McKnight, 28
 Word order (*see also* Syntax): Rational System (q.v.), 68,80
 "Word phrase":
 Ambiguous expression, 9,63
 Coinage of term by Webster (1934), 9,9n
 Words ending in *ing*: compounding with, 64
 Words preferably not compounded, Rational System (q.v.), 68-70,80-4
 Words properly compounded, Rational System (q.v.), 70-2,84-7
 Word-unity: indicated by compounding (physical union), 29
 Workability of principles and rules for compounding:
 Assured by certainty of mind and consistency of practice, 3
 Basis of validity, 3,63,65
 Essential element, 3
 Rational System (q.v.), 66,67

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY



132 854

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY